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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Miners' Union Wins Concessions in South; Flier Hops for Sweden

Its News at a Glance

May 16, 1939

Kentucky Extends Troop Protection to Mines

HARLAN, Ky. (AP)—The second of six Southern Soft Coal Operators' Associations that held out from the contracts signed after Federal intervention capitulated today to the union. One section ofa third association also has signed. The Big Sandy-Elkhorn Coal Operators Association of Kentucky gave in today, following the Kanahwa Operators Association of West Virginia.

Troop protection was extended into Bell County today as additional soft coal operators reopened mines without having signed a new labor contract.

In Harlan, 13 additional mines were opened, making a total of 19.

Troops widen scope in Kentucky coal fields: Page 4.

Flier Hops From Newfoundland for Sweden

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland (CP)—Charles Backman, Swedish aviator attempting a flight from America to Sweden, took off from Botwood Airport today at 5:10 a. m., local time (2:40 a. m., E. S. T.), according to word received here.

Backman on way over Atlantic: Page 9.

French Trans-Atlantic Plane on Test Flight

LISBON, Portugal, (AP)—The big French flying boat "Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris" landed here on the River Tagus at 12:26 p. m. today (7:26 a. m., EST), completing the first leg of an experimental flight from Biscarosse, near Bordeaux, France, to New York.

One more stop, at the Azores, is planned.

(The Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris flew to Pensacola, Fla., in January, 1936, and has flown to South America. She crashed into a launch last summer, damaging the fuselage, and delaying trial trips preparatory to regular trans-Atlantic service.)

Value of New Hampshire Air Base Debated

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman J. Buell Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania, of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on military affairs, said today a northeastern army air base, probably in New Hampshire, is "less called for than others" and should be last on the list of bases to be established in the United States.

Hungary Takes Over Control of Labor Unions

BUDAPEST (AP)—Government control of Hungarian labor unions to "protect the property of workers" was ordered today by the Ministry of the Interior.

Labor union leaders charged that the move was an attempt to destroy the "democratic influence" the organizations, with a membership of 120,000, might exert on legislative elections to be held May 28 to June 8.

They also charged that the Government was planning its own "labor front," similar to those of Germany and Italy, in conformity with the one-party idea advocated by Premier Count Paul Teleky.

King's Liner Speeds on Last Lap of Voyage

ABOARD EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (CP)—This liner, carrying King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Quebec for their tour of Canada and the United States, sped along the Gaspe Coast well up the St. Lawrence River in bright sunshine, expecting to reach Quebec tomorrow morning. Three Royal Canadian Air Force flying boats had previously circled over the Empress of Australia and her convoying cruisers near the Canadian coast.

Promotion of Rear Admiral G. F. B. Edward-Collins, Commander of the British cruiser Escort, to the rank of Vice-Admiral was announced.

Britain to Call 40,000 Conscripts July 1

LONDON (AP)—Britain will call up between 40,000 and 50,000 conscripts July 1 for training, Labor Minister Ernest Brown announced today in the House of Commons.

This will be the first group of youths aged 20 to receive training under the conscription bill now before the house.

Argentina, Brazil and Chile Act to Curb Nazis

In three South American countries, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, Fascist activities emanating from abroad were curbed.

Argentina ordered dissolution of the German Nazi Party and all other alien political organizations.

Chile deported Hans Voigts Schmidt, German Railways advertising representative, charging he fostered an anti-Jewish drive in Chile.

In Brazil, Plinio Salgado, leader of the Brazilian Fascist Integralists, urged his followers to support the Government of President Vargas, which some time ago banned the revolutionary Integralist organization on grounds that it had been inspired by alien ideals.

Chile deports German agent of railways: Page 1.

Soviet Pacific Fleet Holds Maneuvers

MOSCOW (AP)—Maneuvers of the Soviet Russian Pacific fleet were reported today from Vladivostok.

Admiral Smitzoff, writing for the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, described the theoretical destruction of an "enemy raider" by a Soviet warship in exercises outside an unidentified port. Admiral Smitzoff concluded that "such will be the fate of any aggressor who tries to poke his nose into Soviet waters."

Zog Protests to League on Italian Invasion

GENEVA (AP)—Fugitive King Zog of Albania protested to the League of Nations yesterday against Italy's invasion of his country and declared he "reserved" his rights as ruler.

The letter was delivered to the League Secretariat by Prince Hussein, the King's nephew. It will be communicated to member States for their information before the League Council session next Monday.

Spain Conscripts Men for Reconstruction

BURGOS, Spain (AP)—The Cabinet Council of Nationalist Spain yesterday approved a law imposing compulsory service upon all men between the ages of 18 and 50 for national reconstruction.

Palestine Tense as It Awaits British Plan

JERUSALEM (AP)—Tension increased throughout the Holy Land today as Jews and Arabs made ready for further conflict over the British Palestine plan to be announced tomorrow night.

Jews already had made plans for united resistance beginning with a 24-hour strike Thursday, to be followed by further measures designed to cut off all Jewish communities from contact with local authorities.

Co-ops for Palestine Arabs: Page 3.

Three Quit Cuban Cabinet to Run at Polls

HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—Three members of the Cabinet announced their resignations today so that they may be candidates for the Constitutional Assembly in elections next Aug. 30.

Dr. Manuel Costales Latatu, Secretary of Health, and Urelio Fernandez Conchesco, Secretary of Education, are candidates of a branch of the Cuban Revolutionary Party which wants Col. Fulgencio Batista, military leader, elected President—after the new Constitution has been drafted.

Jose Laredo Bringuier, nephew of and Secretary to President Federico Laredo y Bru, is sponsored by the Nationalist Union Party.

French Defense Loan Speedily Subscribed

PARIS (AP)—The Finance Ministry announced yesterday that France's six billion franc (about $158,880,000) "new money" loan for national defense had been subscribed in less than half a day.

Subscriptions for the five per cent, 40-year loan were opened in the morning and closed at noon. Conversion of short term bonds to 40-year paper, however, will continue until May 25, the Ministry announced.

New Blueprint Presented For U.S. Recovery

Dr. Hansen sees drying up of flow of savings into industry as basic difficulty of Nation.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16 — A complete blue-print for American adjustment to a "less rapidly expanding society" was offered to the Federal Monopoly Committee here today by Dr. Alvin H. Hansen, Harvard Professor of Political Economy at the start of the most important inquiry of the Committee to date.

Federal stimulation of private and public construction and a "thorough reform of our tax structure" were highlights in the proposals offered by the witness who characterized the present unprecedented depression as too big and too lasting to fit into any ordinary conception of the business cycle theory. Rather, the United States faces a new step in its economic evolution, he declared, with a slowing down of population growth and other pioneer expansion factors, and the need for a new approach on a dozen fronts to meet the problem of social readjustments.

Points in Program

Federal stimulation of new construction; organization of a railroad equipment company to break the carriers' financial log jam; reduction of interest rates by the Federal Housing Administration; taxation directed at "savings" and particularly in the middle income brackets—these were some of the specific recommendations offered by Dr. Hansen.

The recommendations fitted into or were contrary to New Deal philosophy as Dr. Hansen advanced, but he did not discuss the matter in terms of politics, nor did members of the Committee, some of whom declared at the conclusion that they had never heard so broad a synthesis of America's economic problems.

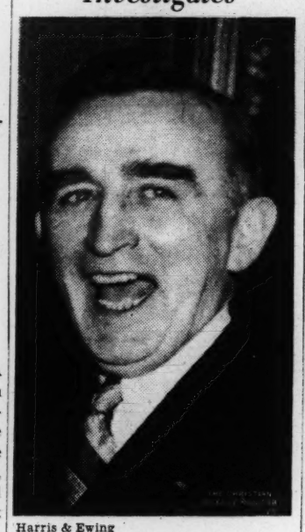
The nation's basic difficulty in the view of the witness is the drying up of the flow of national savings into the construction of new plant and equipment. A boom, he declared, is a period in which there is a burst of outlays on expansion of plant and equipment. Every boom comes to its own end followed by a period like 1930, until set off again by "new techniques, new resources, new industries, and the growth of population."

New Outlets

But today, in the view of witness, something deeper and more serious confronts the Nation than the end of a boom, susceptible to cure by no single panacea. "This depression has been of a magni-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Investigates



Harris & Ewing

Joseph O'Mahoney
Democratic Senator from Wyoming who is Chairman of the Federal Monopoly Investigating Committee.

Royal Ship Plans Midnight Docking At Waiting City

By Pearl P. Strachan
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, May 16—Under the shadow of the great rock, which looms like Gibraltar above the little cove where General Wolfe scrambled ashore in 1759 and changed the course of the British Empire, the liner Empress of Australia will dock as King George and Queen Elizabeth become the first reigning British monarchs to set foot on their North American Dominion.

The liner is to anchor off the Island of Orleans, below Quebec, about midnight, and the next day the festivities will proceed according to plan, despite the two-day delay caused by the North Atlantic fog.

And as the time approaches, the City of Quebec breaks into increased splendor.

Quebec Cleans Some More

Monday, so long looked forward to as a gala day, became washing day again in "La Vieille Ville" where lines of garments and old-fashioned patchwork quilts occupied the cords which on Wednesday will be festooned with flags. Only a slim alley of the district near the Rue des Liquers appeared in full dress array of tricolor streamers from post to post. In a street of citizens on relief there is no need of keeping informed about holidays nor of buying newspapers, especially if one cannot read. The absence of the gun salute, however, doubtless corrected the impression.

Only the deftest caricaturist could do justice to the mingled

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Chile Deports German Rails Representative

Anti-Jewish propaganda charged — Argentina orders dissolution at once of Nazi party.

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 16 (AP)—The Government yesterday deported Hans Voigts Schmidt, German railways advertising representative here, for allegedly trying to foster an anti-Jewish drive in Chile.

The Government charged that Herr Schmidt financed and directed the printing of 100,000 handbills designed to arouse anti-Jewish feelings.

He was taken to the Chilean-Argentine border and told not to return.

Fascists Urged to Back Brazilian Government

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 16 (AP)—A manifesto urging followers of the banned Brazilian Fascist Integralists to support the government, signed by Plinio Salgodo, Integralist chieftain, was published in the Brazilian press today.

Salgado was released from jail Feb. 18 after having been held since Jan. 26 with a police announcement that there was no charge against him. He had gone into hiding after his party was outlawed, two months before an unsuccesful Integralist attempt to overthrow the regime of President Vargas on May 11, last year.

"The sombre world panorama demands that all Brazilians unite on the common ground of love of the fatherland," his manifesto said.

Nazi Dissolution Ordered

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 16 (AP)—President Ortiz issued a decree yesterday making mandatory the dissolution of the German Nazi party and all other political organizations in Argentina which are directed from abroad.

Besides the Nazi party, the most prominent organizations affected included the Fascist and Dopolavoro workmens' group, both Italian-directed, and the Spanish Falangist (Fascist) party.

These parties, however, were given 90 days in which to subscribe to "democratic principles" which the decree said must govern their by-laws. All foreign organizations must register with the Interior Ministry and the police.

The Presidential decree followed an inquiry into Nazi activities in Argentina, ordered by President Ortiz after the publication of an alleged Nazi plan to annex Patagonia, southern tip of Argentina.

At conclusion of the investigation Federal Judge Miguel Jan-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Visualizing Results of Research

By a Staff Photographer; Blank & Stoller; © A. G. Spalding & Bros.

New England Accomplishments Reviewed

(1) Miss Edna Aladovich, food chemist—with A. D. Little & Co. Cambridge, testing the new "cold wall" refrigerator. (2) Ray M. Hudson, industrial executive, New England Council. (3) Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President, General Motors Corporation, in charge of research. (4) High speed camera views of a golf club being swung A multiple-flash photographic study of the impact of a light driver and a very heavy golf ball. The time interval between photographs is 1-600 second. (5) Ernest C. Crocker, food chemist, A. D. Little & Co., Cambridge.

State to Fight Effort to Close 47 Rail Depots

New Haven asks permit to further curtail passenger service on Old Colony line.

Faced suddenly today with cessation of all passenger service on the New Haven's Boston-to-Middleboro route, which includes Quincy, Brockton, Plymouth, Braintree, and 43 other South Shore stations, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today named a seven-member committee to seek some formula for preserving transportation facilities to and from one of Boston's most thickly settled suburban areas.

The Governor said he learned only last night from the Trustees now operating the New Haven that they would ask the Federal District Court on June 13 for permission to close all passenger service on the Old Colony line. The seriousness of the situation is emphasized by the fact the Federal Court gave the road permission a year ago to abandon some 88 suburban stations on Cape Cod and to the Southwest of Boston.

Stations Closed

Despite strenuous protests voiced by residents of affected areas, and by the Commonwealth, the stations were subsequently closed, and remain so today.

The Governor said the Trustees of the line, which is now being reorganized under Section 77B of the Federal Bankruptcy Law, informed him they were losing $2,000,000 a year on the Old Colony line and felt obliged to ask for its discontinuance.

They advised the Governor to take steps to protect the public interest.

Committee Named

The Governor immediately named Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill; Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; James A. Bailey, Boston attorney; Irving L. Shaw of Quincy; Earnest Sparrell of Norwell; Ernest S. Town of Brockton; and A. Perry Richards of Plymouth to a special committee.

The group met in the Governor's office at 11:30 a. m. today, but could not immediately advance a way out of the dilemma.

Subject to being closed is the road from Neponset to Milton; from Atlantic through West Quincy to Braintree; from Braintree through Nantasket Junction to Kingston; from South Braintree through North Abington, through Kingston and down to Plymouth; from Braintree to Randolph; from Matfield to West Bridgewater; and also from Westdale to East Bridgewater.

Stations to be closed are South Bay Junction, Neponset, Milton, Atlantic, Norfolk Downs, Wollaston, Quincy, West Quincy, Quincy Adams, Braintree, South Braintree, Braintree Highlands, Randolph, Holbrook, Avon, Montello, Brockton, Campello, Matfield, West Bridgewater, Westdale, East Bridgewater, Stanley, Bridgewater, Middleboro, Weymouth, East Weymouth, Hingham, Nantasket Junction, Cohasset, Egypt, Scituate, Greenbush, Marshfield Hills, Seaview, Marshfield, Duxbury, North Abington, West Hanover, Abington, Whitman, South Hampton, Monponsett, Plympton, Kingston, Cordage, and Plymouth.

British Investors Warned Not to Send Capital to America

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, today cautioned British investors against the export of capital to the United States and other foreign countries at this time.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Sir John said he had asked one insurance company to cease issuing a circular advocating the sending of funds to the United States.

"I have taken definite steps about it and I think they will be effective," he said.

On April 20 the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that "the good sense of investors will indicate to them that the export of capital at the present time, when the requirements of national defense are so great, would be deleterious to the national interests."

'Little Steel' Workers File $7,500,000 Claim

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee filed with the National Labor Relations Board May 15 wage claims totaling $7,500,000 for 6,200 Ohio employees of Republic Steel Corporation who participated in the 1937 "Little Steel" strike.

Lee Pressman, general counsel for the C. I. O., said the amount represents back wages due between the time S. W. O. C. members applied for reinstatement, after the strike, and the second NLRB order instructing Republic to reinstate strikers.

Intimate Message from Washington

European Rush for American Paper Currency Offsets Golden Glut in Treasury—Faces on Bills Become Old Masters of New Age

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Gold is moving toward the United States steadily; has been so moving for several years. They call it the golden glut. But United States currency is moving in the other direction. The Federal Reserve Bulletin this month points out an amazing and interesting state of affairs: the tremendous demand for United States currency in big denominations in crisis-spots of the world. Thus, during the Czech crisis-month of October, 1938, no less than $33,000,000 in ten-thousand-dollar bills was in circulation, with a considerable share of it in Europe, as against $13,000,000 in October, 1937.

And in March and April of this year all records have been broken. Net shipments of United States currency to Europe during March amounted to $22,000,000, the largest in any month since records have been kept. But preliminary reports for the first four weeks in April indicate that shipments were close to $40,000,000. Largest prior month, the crisis of September, 1938, was $14,000,000. No less than a third of the shipments in March went to the Netherlands (just across the line from Germany), while Switzerland, Belgium, and France were also large takers. Probably considerably more than the foregoing totals went to Europe through channels that are not measured. Currency in circulation increased in March by $90,000,000 compared to an ordinary seasonal increase of $20,000,000 in the same month last year. The April increase was $80,000,000.

Of the $90,000,000 total, a little more than half, or $50,000,000, was in currency of denominations of $50 and over. Practically all shipments of currency to Europe during the month were in these large-denomination bills.

Currency Travels Far

Now, these big bills didn't go to Europe to accommodate American tourists. They didn't go for ordinary commercial transactions. They went because the good old dollar bill has become the Spanish doubloon of the nineteen-thirties. Nowadays treasure is not counted in gold; pearls and emeralds and diamonds still have their utility; but if you are smuggling currency from one place to another, there is nothing much better than a large-denomination dollar bill.

And consider the romantic future of a $1,000 bill, let us say, turned out crisp and fragrant from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving here in Washington. It goes to a New York bank. It is shipped abroad. Then its adventures begin. It goes to a dealer in Amsterdam. So great is the demand for these large-denomination bills that the dealer can sell our $1,000 at a bonus. He may—the authorities estimate—get as much as $1,070 for it. In Vienna after the war, when gold was selling at no more than par or sometimes at a loss, large-denomination United States bills would bring a premium of no less than 10 per cent.

So somebody pays through the nose and gets our crisp little piece of paper. From then on, its career may be almost incredibly exciting. It may get sewn into the lining of the newly-fashionable petticoats; it may go into the soles of somebody's shoes, though we understand there are much more skillful ways of smuggling these days. Anyway, that dollar bill is just about the most valued export of the United States in these days of desiccating foreign trade.

And we suppose that, before long, the bright and crisp dollar bill gets pretty threadbare. The pretty steel-engraving portraits get creased and dim. But it's still a thousand-dollar bill, more precious than rubies, more to be desired than gold from Fort Knox, Ky. It is based, as Senator Carter Glass says, on nothing in the world except a promissory note and the credit of a Government. But that credit still seems to be good.

Old Masters of New Era

Anyway, the dollar bills have never been in such demand. Those steel-engraving portraits are the old masters of the new age.

Some strange faces get into this thrilling trade. The $10,000 bill bears the solemn countenance of Salmon P. Chase, Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury. The $5,000 bill shows the handsome features of James Madison. The $1,000 bill (a great favorite, this little number) is adorned by the reassuring countenance of Grover Cleveland. William McKinley, another statesman of sober repute, guarantees the respectability of the $500 bill. The hard-pressed hoarder can probably derive great satisfaction on gazing at the safe and solid lineaments of Benjamin Franklin, printed on the $100 bill. And U. S. Grant stares in rugged simplicity from the $50 bill.

What a satisfaction it would be to Benjamin Franklin to know that the bill bearing Poor Richard's mature face (as he might have said, "a penny saved is a penny earned," which is appropriate, but definitely not "take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves") is now sometimes the means of saving a stake for a precarious future for some fleeing refugee.

Franklin was a sort of refugee once himself. He had to smuggle money, and he did it well, too. And now he finds himself pasted into the binding of some innocuous book, rolled into the tube of a fountain-pen, slipped into the lead compartment of a pencil. Poetic justice, that's what it is. Who wants to be a $20 gold piece, languishing behind bars at Fort Knox! Oh, for the life of a dollar bill! Join the Treasury and see the world! **Erwin D. Canham**

Yankee Ingenuity Acclaimed As N. E. Research Week Opens

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

They apply many high sounding names to it nowadays, but as Research Week, sponsored by the New England Council, gets under way with eight meetings in five states this week, it is perfectly apparent that what they're all pointing to as the way towards more employment and industrial progress is simply old fashioned Yankee Ingenuity.

Charles F. Kettering, President of General Motors Research Corporation, said as much in a message to the New England Council this morning.

"There has never been a time," he asserted, "in the history of the world when we needed inventions as much as we need them now. We are so far behind that I am ashamed of our engineers, scientists and research laboratories. We know we are far behind because we have many men out of work, a lot of money lying idle in the banks and an enormous amount of raw materials. When we have these three essentials—men, money and materials—with nothing for them to do, it can only mean that we are way behind in developing new products to put them to work."

After looking at some of the exhibits prepared for Research

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Wage-Hour Revisions Dropped To Save Act From Its Enemies

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—Unwilling to give its enemies a chance at the six-months old Wages and Hours Law, Administration leaders have abruptly abandoned plans for immediate amendments to lessen the hardships it has admittedly placed on business.

When the dozen amendments she had worked out with Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, were due to be called up on the floor of the House, Representative Mary T. Norton, (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, bluntly informed her colleagues:

"Due to misunderstandings of the provisions of this legislation growing out of vicious and lying propaganda, I will not call it up today."

Nor did she give any hint as to when she would call it up. She indicated she was in no hurry.

Proposed Amendments

Most far-reaching of the proposed Administration amendments is one exempting from wage and hour rules all persons guaranteed a salary of $200 a month or more. Congressmen have also displayed great interest in another amendment to exempt switchboard operators in telephone exchanges with less than 500 stations.

Stumbling block in the plan for quick passage of the first set of amendments to a law which has scarcely been put into full operation yet was an effort to more clearly define the boundaries of agricultural employment as exempted from the law and to extend exemption to employees who perform agricultural work just off the farm, such as cleaning, packing, grading, or preparing of fresh fruits and vegetables for canning.

Farm organizations were dissatisfied with the line drawn. They are insisting on exemption for all agricultural workers, even those engaged in industrial agriculture and processing.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, the Co-operative Council, and the Agricultural Producers' Labor Committee have been mustering forces on Capitol Hill in opposition to the Committee amendment, threatening to demand that the Rules Committee give the House a chance for general amendment unless they get what they want from the Labor Committee.

That is the last thing in the world, the Administration wants to see happen to the highly-experimental and little-tried law at this early date. Weakening or destruction of the law would be almost sure to follow.

At Least It's There

Within the last month, the wages and hours law has been attacked in resolutions passed by the United States Chamber of Commerce and the American Newspaper Publishers Association—two important groups of employers.

Mrs. Norton evidently feels that opposition from the employers closing in, for as she left the House floor she sighed, "At any rate, the wage-hour bill is a law .It's on the statute books and we can leave it as it is."

She indicated Presidential support for her position, announcing that President Roosevelt made it clear he will veto an amendment to the law granting more exemptions than those contained in the Committee bill.

Other amendments being held up along with the controversial list of agricultural branches to be exempt, would: provide for establishment of industry committees to determine minimum wages to be paid in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; authorize the Administrator to make administrative rules to make special provisions with regard to home work, and to set wages for messenger boys below a 40-cent minimum; protect the innocent purchaser of goods made in violation of the act; give learners, apprentices, handicapped workers, messengers, and home workers the right to sue for unpaid minimum wages and unpaid overtime compensation; allow suits against corporations in the state where they are doing business; and prohibit transportation of prison-made goods in interstate commerce, except for Federal use.

Getting the Color Out of Music

Wide World

Tones Seen and Heard at Same Time

Researchers at the Armour Institute of Technology at Chicago are using a color organ to test the relationship of sound and color. Tones are made visible in various shades of color. In the picture (left to right) are Marek Weber, playing his $20,000 Guadagnini violin; Franklin Brewster, inventor of the color organ; and Alec Templeton, a blind pianist.

Soviet Rejects British Terms On Peace Bloc?

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—Soviet Russia was reported reliably tonight to have refused in a note to London to join the British-French front on Britain's terms, but British official quarters still were confident of winning Russia's support eventually.

Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, plans to try to iron out the differences between London and Moscow in conversations next week with the French Foreign Minister, Georges Bonnet, and Vladimir P. Potemkin, Russia's First Assistant Foreign Commissar.

All three will be in Geneva to represent their Governments at the League of Nations Council meeting starting there next Monday, May 22.

Britain, holder of a League of Nations mandate over Palestine may put its new plan for the Holy Land before the Council next week.

Statement on Palestine

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that a white paper, or Government statement, on Palestine would be issued Wednesday and that there would be one day of debate.

Jewish leaders indicated they would ask Mr. Chamberlain to free his supporters from any obligation to vote on party lines when the new Government formula, which Jews bitterly oppose, is put to a test in Parliament.

The Soviet reply to the British proposal was received at the Foreign Office and was passed on to the French Government.

Britain had suggested that Russia promise to fight, if asked, for Poland and Rumania should their independence be menaced and Britain and France go first to their aid.

This was a counterproposal to Moscow's suggestion that Russia, Britain, and France form a reciprocal military alliance and then guarantee the independence of all states in Eastern Europe.

Russia Insists on Pledges

Officials said Russia's answer was drafted before the British-Turkish mutual assistance agreement was announced Friday and indications of support in Moscow for that accord encouraged Foreign Office hope that it might moderate the Russian attitude toward the British plan.

Diplomatic quarters said Russia was insisting on British-French guarantees of Estonia and Latvia as well as British-French-Russian military staff talks. The Russian view was said to be that under the British plan the Soviet Union could be attacked through Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, and Britain would not be obligated to aid the defense.

Russia also was said to believe it necessary to work out precise military details.

The British official view, on the other hand, was that the British-French guarantees to help Poland and Rumania defend their independence amounts to a guarantee of Russia's western frontier.

Mr. Chamberlain was expected to take up British-Russian relations again in a foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons next Friday.

Peace in Danzig Promoted By Germany and Poland

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DANZIG, May 16 — This center of world political interest and anxiety is today one of the quietest cities in Europe. At the moment both Germany and Poland are exerting the fullest pressure on their subjects here in order to prevent any incidents which might start a conflagration.

While in many Chancelleries discussions continue as to whether this "Free City" will shortly be incorporated in the Third Reich by some forceful move from within or without, Danzigers continue uninterrupted their normal daily life and seem mainly concerned that a spell of fine weather should come in which they can enjoy the pleasures of the delightful seaside resort of Zoppot.

Much is made in all conversation here of the point that Danzigers are determined to "remain German." This suggests the latest fear lest someone should endeavor to convert Danzig from German into something else. It is difficult to see the logic in this, since it is obvious to most superficial observers that the city is indeed German, and that its inhabitants enjoy full rights to do what they will. It is a well-known fact that the League of Nations supervision here has long disappeared in practice.

League Office Quiescent

The League Commissioner, Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt — praised in Reichsführer Hitler's recent Reichstag speech for his tactful handling of this problem—has spent only a few days here during the whole of 1939. The League Commission's Headquarters—a fine red brick building which up to 1939 served as the residence of the district military commander—reveals no activity, and it is impossible to find there any important official who is either equipped or willing to discuss the status of this city.

With League interference excluded, the National Socialists have taken full advantage of the situation to make this City as much like one in the Third Reich as possible.

The streets are full of black or brown uniformed S S or S A troops. The same treatment appears to have been meted out to Jews here as in the Third Reich, with notices, "Jews undesired here" appearing at entrances of many cafes and other places of entertainment.

Trained in East Prussia

Danzig in fact is officially a separate "Gau" or district of the National Socialist Party of the Third Reich, and many of its youths have done their military service in East Prussia. Here there is naturally no question of a persecuted German minority such as was made basis of Reich action in former Czecho-Slovakia.

In fact if there were any complaints of that sort it would have to come from the small Polish minority which, for example, during the last week end was prevented from publicly commemorating the anniversary of Marshal Pilsudski's passing.

On that day there were a few minor incidents which resulted in some windows of Polish residences being smashed and also, by mistake rather than design, a huge stone landed on the bed of the wife of a consular representative here, who fortunately was not occupying it at the time. This resulted in a Polish protest to the German authorities.

Peaceful Blackshirt Parade

Last night there was a march past the President of the Senate, Arthur Greiser, of about 600 Blackshirts. News of this contemplated parade had produced wild rumors abroad that some kind of a coup d'etat was contemplated. But in reality it was a most harmless and uninspiring affair. Not a cheer was heard, not a "Heil Hitler" from the very small crowd which gathered along the route. Most of the Danzigers were either in their homes or in places of amusement and took no notice of what was happening.

Danzigers do not want war; that is clear. They realize full well that wherever the ultimate victory may lie their lovely old city would soon be in ruins. Poland has too many long-range guns at various strategic points in the vicinity for them to expect to escape such a fate.

It is also worth nothing that it is admitted locally that relations between the Danzigers and Poles of the surrounding districts were happy during the earlier years of the German-Polish nonaggression pact, but with increasing tensions between Berlin and Warsaw an unfavorable reaction has shown itself here.

Germans Follow Berlin's Lead

Clearly a visit here confirms the fact that the problem of Danzig is part of the greater problem of Germany's East European policy and inhabitants here have resigned themselves to this, admitting that their duty is merely to follow Berlin's lead. This is shown in the recent statement by Herr Greiser when he said, "We leave our fate in the hands of the Führer. The fate of Germany's eastern domain must sometime be decided and our fate depends on this decision."

Most Danzigers to whom one talks see the problem merely as one of self-determination, namely, that they have a perfect right to rejoin the Reich if they so desire. The question of Poland's claims to that "Lebensraum," or living space, about which so much is heard in Germany today, is dismissed with the remark that Poland would get all it requires through concessions for the transport of its goods through the free harbor here. This would mean, of course, Poland's dependence upon Germany's good will for its outlet to the sea—a solution untenable to that country.

It is not surprising that foreign expert observers here are pessimistic of a satisfactory and peaceful solution which would give the Third Reich what it wants in this part of the world, and also at the same time avoid throttling Poland for the future. Both countries have their eyes on the Baltic and the realization of a German threat to dominate the mouth of the River Vistula naturally would end Polish hopes of ever becoming a Baltic seapower. The Vistula is Poland's most important waterway.

War Barred as Solution

Naturally the question of anyone here on the spot is whether war could possibly bring any satisfactory solution. There appears to be one answer—no. For, like all minority problems throughout Europe, a solution lies in cooperation and good will between the countries most concerned, and such qualities could not come through armed conflict.

The so-called Polish Corridor makes a queer impression on the map, but even 20 years after Versailles it seems impossible to suggest a satisfactory solution. Provided both parties were animated with a desire to be accommodating the present situation could be worked out satisfactorily, but the good neighborliness which is essential is lacking.

Mutual accommodation, it might be added, would benefit both sides. Danzig is economically dependent upon the Polish hinterland for its trade. Danzigers complain today that Poland is using their port only for heavy, bulky foods, and sending most of its other trade through Gydnia, about 14 miles to the north. It is considered that Germany would do all that it could to prevent this were it master of Danzig—in fact Germany will not consider the so-called Danzig question settled until it has also controlled the Corridor—the hinterland of this port. This fact is generally admitted in Berlin.

In days such as this when racial considerations have to be placed side by side with economic and other factors, the Danzig issue reveals yet again the fact that the solution lies only in a higher unity, the sacrifice of state sovereignty to some greater unity. Germany sees the necessity for such unity, but limits it to the German Reich, to which Germans insist other states must be subservient. Developments in Eastern Europe today, however, indicate that these inhabitants will accept only something far more enlightened, namely co-operation on a federal basis.

Royal Ship Plans Midnight Docking At Waiting City

(Continued from Page 1)

elements of Saxon and Gallic observable in the lounge of the Chateau Frontenac which, in common with all buildings of the Upper Town, every day burgeons into fresh growth of heraldic ornament and colored bunting. The mellow luxury of the famous hotel makes a rich background for the throng of visitors from all part of the world. The atmosphere is pregnant with the drama of the approaching event. There is a quick "Hello, how are you?" and journalists are together again who last met in Geneva or London or Washington, Animated faces, gracious manners, and rippling French conversation in one corner cause a momentary illusion of Seventeenth Century Paris or of that old Quebec which gave Louis XIV so much inconvenience.

Everywhere on the hill the question has been discussed whether, as some London editors assert, the Empress of Australia should have proceeded along the chosen route though warned of conditions. Seasoned old salts who have piloted trans-Atlantic vessels for periods varying from 25 to 50 years, and have just arrived here state they have never known such conditions before at this season of the year. To the inquiry whether the royal liner could not have crossed to a more northern route they point out that according to the North Atlantic conference the traffic lane selected must be adhered to. Certainly the half humorous belief in "kings' weather" which sprang up around state occasions in the reign of King George V has been utterly dispelled.

Citizens who recall the King's other visit to Quebec as a young cadet in 1913, when he was almost too shy to cross a ballroom floor, are eager to ascertain how much he has changed. One woman who murmurs wistfully that he is now entirely grown up and no longer Prince Albert but "King of our Empire," will be eagerly watching his approach as she takes her stand among the cheering crowd, beneath the Cross of Sacrifice on the Grand Allee, Quebec's simple memorial to those it lost in the World War. She is Miss Vivien Tremayne who was appointed to be nurse to King George V in 1915 when he sustained an injury during a visit to his troops in Belgium. Her happy recollection of the Prince who is now King is of his sitting at his father's bedside reading articles from the newspapers to him. She will be wearing the gold brooch King George V gave her, bearing the royal cipher and crown.

Boys in Quebec too are stamp collectors judging by the line in the Post Office on Monday when the new postage stamps went on sale: the one-cent stamps with portraits of the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, two-cent ones representing the war memorial which the King is to unveil at Ottawa, and the three-cent stamps bearing the portraits of Their Majesties themselves.

Too gay to be martial the City nevertheless echoes in a truly garrison like manner to the tramp of heavy boots for the greatest concentration of guards in the City's history provides what would appear to be a protector to every resident and visitor too. Helmeted officers, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, members of the militia, cadets, and Scotland Yard men are among a variety which grows uncountable.

President Plans Vote-Getting Summer Tour to West Coast

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—While James A. Farley's delegate-gathering trail will still be warm across the continent, President Roosevelt intends to start on a vote-collecting tour to the Pacific Coast, leaving about June 15. In the incidental speeches which fill such a trip, he may take the occasion to explain his foreign policies and his view of the world crisis to the country. Especially, he will take his usual soundings of public opinion and show himself in informal appearances to his great vote-reservoir, the so-called common people.

If, by mid-June, indications are that Congress will not adjourn until late July or August, the President will leave at once for the coast. So far, only two definite engagements are made for him en route. In North Carolina and Tennessee he will dedicate the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, visiting his incapacitated secretary, Marvin H. McIntyre at Asheville, N. C., and in San Francisco, where he will pay a promised visit to the Golden Gate International Exposition.

If, however, by mid-June, it appears that Congress will adjourn in early July, the President will postpone his trip until after adjournment.

His Yearly Habit

Between the two fixed points on his itinerary stretches a continent upon which President Roosevelt's political future depends. Every year since he has been in the White House, excepting only 1933 when emergency developments in Washington were too pressing, the President has crossed the continent, or nearly so. It is an important part of his political technique, and of his statecraft as Chief Executive as well. He adheres to the Jeffersonian philosophy that a President should travel widely, should know the country well, and have an acute appreciation of local feelings, states of mind, and problems.

But such trips have great practical value. The President talks directly with local politicians, and he senses the views of local crowds. His policy is often directed by these soundings. Or he attempts to "sell" some idea to the country. Probably Mr. Roosevelt himself does not yet know to what extent he will try to influence the national opinion on the forthcoming trip.

In 1936, the President went to and fro across the country warning little back-platform audiences of the gravity even then of the world crisis, and when he got back to Chicago he ventured upon his "quarantine" speech, strengthened by his own last-minute interpolations.

Wants People Informed

Today, with the world situation seriously graver, the President realizes as well as the next man that world destiny may well rest upon the information and judgment of the American people. Hence, no task could be more impelling than the task of talking candidly with citizens on the Administration's current foreign policy, which is the application of all sorts of "measures short of war" in an effort to keep aggressors in check and avert the outbreak of general war.

Hitherto, President Roosevelt has told grass-roots audiences principally that they should be conscious of the problems of other parts of the country, and he has evidenced his own awareness of local problems in all parts of the republic. Time and again he has told audiences—in Nevada or Nebraska, in Oregon or Ohio—that all their local difficulties are tied together, that farm purchasing power means prosperity in the industrial cities, and vice versa.

The groundwork is laid—though there is no assurance the President will actually take this course—to say to the same people that their destiny is knit with that of a more normal world, that the price of wheat in Kansas depends largely on foreign markets and the fruitful interchange of world trade. It would be very natural for the President to tell the Nation of the stake it has in peace, thus defending his own policies and preparing public opinion for what may be the next step. Since isolationism is once more challenging the Administration, and by mid-June either the war referendum issue or "neutrality" legislation might be at an acute stage, the President's trip might be very useful to his policies.

Clarification of foreign policy would be useful to the President's domestic political status, especially as Republicans tend more and more to make an issue of isolationism. But above all—whether he talks concretely on these subjects or not—the President shows himself to the country, listens to what it is saying, and prepares for the future.

Chile

(Continued from Page 1)

tus recommended legislation to curb political activities of foreigners living in Argentina.

Alfred Mueller, Argentine Nazi leader, arrested when the alleged plot was disclosed, was released at the direction of the Judge who said there was not enough evidence under existing laws then to justify holding him.

The new decree banned all foreign political insignia, uniforms, banners or songs and forbade activities for or against political institutions of foreign countries. Foreign organizations must write their names, statutes and by-laws in Spanish.

"Every association, whether formed by foreigners or not, must originate only within Argentine territory," it was decreed. "No association may depend on foreign governments . . . or receive subsidies or donations of whatever nature from abroad save those of charitable character which may be received after due notice to the Argentine Government."

Recall of Troops Asked

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Harry F. Ward, Chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union, sent a telegram to Gov. Albert B. Chandler of Kentucky today urging prompt recall of State troops in the current coal mines dispute.

Monopoly

(Continued from Page 1)

tude and duration which has eclipsed all others," he declared. America has heretofore had a "high savings economy" based on a rapidly expanding population. Such an economy can proceed without chronic unemployment only "through the continuous development of new outlets for capital expenditures on plant and equipment or residential and public construction."

Now in the United States the upward surge of population is coming to an end—"there has been a drastic decline in population growth." Simultaneously the United States has turned from being a capital-poor to a capital-rich country. The war and post-war boom minimized the effect of these profound changes, but after 1929 the country suddenly discovered that five main props to prosperity which existed in the twenties "are no longer present":—heavy industrial and residential construction; big public construction; savings outlets through foreign loans; vast consumer credit through installment selling; the rise of the automobile industry and attendant industries.

Capital Goods Expansion

"It is the cessation of growth which is disastrous," declared Dr. Hansen. "Our problem in a nutshell is to get an adequate volume of capital goods expansion. This is imperative in order to utilize the flow of savings. The stream of savings flowing into life insurance companies, savings banks, and into the mortgage and capital markets, must find (if we are to avoid chronic unemployment) an outlet in expansion and new construction. Replacements and renewals of plant and equipment, no matter on how large a scale, will not suffice . . . and if the flow of savings is not used up in expansion we get chronic unemployment."

To get this "adequate volume of investment expansion" which Dr. Hansen described as the key to the whole riddle, required more than one expedient: "There is no simple solution," he said. He offered four direct approaches enumerated above, ranging from a new railroad equipment company and a lowered interest rate for housing, to tax reforms and direct Federal stimulation to new construction. In addition, he said, in view of the absence "of many of the factors formerly making for rapid expansion, it is my opinion that we can overcome the current chronic unemployment problem only by supplementing private investment on a considerable scale."

Urges Public Works

Dr. Hansen gave apparent support to the Roosevelt-Eccles budgetary theory when he advocated extensive public works:

"Yet because of an obsolete system of public accounting we have dumped even these expenditures (for self liquidating public works) into our ordinary budget and mistakenly counted ourselves poorer by reason of the public debt incurred to finance these projects."

Even non self-liquidating public construction is no cause for alarm, the witness declared:

"Properly speaking the budget is in fact balanced if the taxable income and taxable capacity are ample to cover the amortization and interest charges incurred by any given capital outlay."

Urges Tax Reform

On the other hand, Dr. Hansen recommended tax "reform," particularly designed to finance public investment by taxes levied so as to fall "on savings, and not on consumption," from a high-savings economy, he indicated, the U. S. must turn to a "high consumption economy." This in fact, he declared, is the policy followed in Great Britain. By the shift he said, "England has been able to adjust herself more successful than we to the conditions of a less rapidly expanding society."

England has been increasing public investments financed by borrowing; and has reduced the share of national income saved from 13 per cent in 1924 to 7 per cent in recent years, he said.

"In contrast with the British situation," he said, "our tax structure weighs less heavily on savings in the so-called middle income brackets"; and he noted that U. S. ratio of savings to income "continues to be relatively high."

"We need therefore above all," he added, "to find adequate outlets for our flow of savings into plant expansion and new construction if we are to avoid chronic unemployment."

Morgan Library's Art Treasures To Be Shown During World's Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—Many of the literary and artistic treasures for which the Pierpont Morgan Library in East Thirty-Sixth Street is famous were on public view today, providing a cross-section of all the chief interests of the library. The exhibition, the largest ever held by the library, will continue in both the new and old buildings until the end of October, running concurrently with the World's Fair.

Features of the exhibit include priceless illuminated manuscripts and gem-set metal book covers, relics of the early art of printing, and handwriting, paintings, drawings, and letters by famous persons.

A French ninth century illuminated manuscript of the four Gospels, the entire text written in letters of gold on vellum of varying shades of purple, said to have been given by Pope Leo X to Henry VIII of England, is among the displays. Near it are more than 60 precious illuminated manuscripts, ranging from an eighth century Anglo-Saxon psalter to a profusely illustrated fifteenth century manuscript of Jean Froissart's "Chroniques."

Originals by artists ranging from Raphael to Hogarth decorate the walls of the museum. Three drawings and 40 of Rembrandt's etchings ornament the south wall of the corridor connecting the old and new buildings.

Exquisite bookbindings executed for Kings and Popes also are on view. One case contains both vellum and paper copies of the Gutenberg Bible, believed the first book printed from movable type. A display of original manuscripts by immortal writers rounds out the exhibition.

Marie Is Appointed To Head French Line

PARIS (AP)—Jean Marie, a member of the Board of Directors of the French Line, May 16 was named President of the line in succession to Marcel Olivier, resigned.

M. Marie's appointment was signed by the Minister of Merchant Marine, under a decree law requiring that heads of major transport companies be approved by the Government adopted after the French Line's vessel Paris was destroyed by fire last month.

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40°
35°
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'Berlin-Rome-Tokyo' Issued

BERLIN, May 16 (AP)—An anti-Comintern magazine called "Berlin-Rome-Tokyo" appeared today under the sponsorship of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. A dedicatory paragraph by Reichsführer Hitler said:

"Our relations with Japan spring from our agreement to regard Communism wherever it appears with abhorrence—and if it threatens our security, with hostility."

[He referred to the anti-Comintern treaty by which Germany, Italy, Japan and other States are pledged to common opposition to the Communist International.]

Herr von Ribbentrop wrote:

"The special purpose of this magazine is to guide the youth of the three lands, who must carry out the mission of the triangle, namely, to form and guarantee a new world order."

The publication contained articles in German, Italian, and Japanese.

It was announced that Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister and son-in-law of Premier Mussolini, would arrive in Berlin May 21 to sign the German-Italian military alliance pact on which agreement was reached at Milan May 7.

Jacksonville Hails Air Base

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Schools closed, banks declared a holiday, and merchants ceased business recently as Jacksonville celebrated the establishment here of the future $17,000,000 Southeastern Naval Air Base.

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Bolivia Lays Down Strict Code To Govern Acts of Its People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—The totalitarian government of President Busch has promulgated its first decree code. This consists of 29 articles and is divided into three groups. The objectives are to protect (1) living standards, (2) public finance and (3) State security.

Under the first group, real estate owners are forbidden to raise house rents from the level established Dec. 31 last. They are ordered to return any increases charged tenants since that date.

It will be considered a crime against the State: any act that tends to the arbitrary price increase of prime necessities; the monopoly, hoarding or adulteration of articles of consumption; and reduction in weight, size or quality of food products.

Organized workers will be given legal status but their relations with employers will be regulated by the State. Only one organization will be permitted and this will have an office in each provincial capital. Officials will be appointed May 1 annually.

Public Officials

Public officers must declare their private estate on assuming posts. When charges of graft or misappropriation of public funds are made trial must take place within 10 days.

Many and diverse questions are grouped under "security of the State." Non-observance of orders emanating from the chief of State and all high officials constitutes an offense. It will be "traitorous and punishable by death" to be associated with tumults, protests or any movement calculated to lead to a violent change of government.

Strikes are prohibited, unless "according to regulation." School strikes are also barred and the transmission of rumors and reports tending to social or economic disturbances. There will be no toleration of words or acts undermining Bolivian institutions or national dignity.

Another article proscribes foreign political and doctrinal propaganda and foreign flags, emblems, symbols, uniforms, and insignia. The offense will be aggravated if it occurs in foreign schools.

The internal regimen of the military force will be amended so that officers and men are subject to "state of siege" provisions.

Maximum sentence is capital punishment. Minor degrees of punishment will be fixed in regulations yet to be issued.

Foreign Policy

A separate statement was issued at the same time declaring there will be no change in foreign policy. All territorial problems are declared to be settled with boundary neighbors—Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Chile and Peru. Relations are cordial and trade relations have been or are being regulated, it is stated.

Considerable interest has been created among neighbors by the announcement of Bolivian Minister Campero Arce in Rome that the new State "follows the Italian example of Signor Mussolini." This diplomat added details of President Busch's program which have not so far been revealed at home.

He states that national unity will be achieved by the abolition of regionalism, also following the Italian example. Mineral exports will be regulated and transport developed as that the country can emerge from its isolation.

He added that Bolivia would be able to provide Italy with lead, silver, iron and other metals in return for manufactured products, such as railway material, machinery and textile products.

Would You Like to Pump This Organ?

© Fox

Organ Loft at Alexandra Palace, London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Not an armament factory as might appear at first glance—just a worker adjusting pipes in the organ loft in the Great Hall at Alexandra Palace, London's television headquarters.

The instrument is modern in every respect except that it is half a semitone higher than the philharmonic pitch now universally adopted. So authorities decided to adapt the organ to the new pitch—a decision which meant four months' work in the loft for organ experts.

Japanese 'Trusts' Take Over Scores Of Chinese Mills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Japanese assurances that confiscation of property in China would be restricted to that of the National Government, and "perhaps certain individuals," have had to be discounted somewhat by the ease with which the same results can be obtained by "co-operation."

A Japanese report recently issued deals with the number of Chinese spinning factories "entrusted to Japanese companies," showing that in Shanghai, 17 factories have been "entrusted" with a total of 686,420 spinning spindles, 72,426 twisting, and 6,721 looms. The Toyoda interests, burned out by the Chinese soldiers when they retreated, have been given four factories. Toyo Spinning got three, and others got two or one each.

Kiangsu province donated 19 mills to a Japanese trust; Anhwei, Honan, and Chekiang accounted for 7, and Shantung, Hopei and Shansi, 11, to a grand total of 54—which, it is explained, excludes plants newly established or being expanded.

It is stated that the 54 factories listed "account for 56.3 per cent of the total Chinese spinneries, and their combined capacities of 1,563,000 spinning spindles and 16,000 weaving looms comprise respectively 56.9 and 65.7 per cent of the latter's total equipment. Classified by districts, the greater portions of Chinese spinneries in Central China are now under Japanese management with the exception of Shanghai City. In short, the bulk of Chinese spinning factories except those in the International Settlement and foreign concessions in Shanghai and Tientsin has been entrusted to Japanese interests.

However, it appears that the management by Japanese of Chinese spinning factories is faced with many difficulties, including labor shortage and the dearth of cotton.

Co-ops for Palestine Arabs Teach Real Trustworthiness

As the British Government prepares to publish its revised plan for the administration of strife-torn Palestine a renewed measure of interest attaches to the development there of co-operative societies. The Jewish co-operative movement was described in an article in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *March 8. The following report deals with the Arab co-operatives.*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Progress of Arab co-operative societies in Palestine since 1933 is detailed in the report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies here.

Latest figures available are for the close of 1937, and show that there were then 121 societies, with a membership of 5,121, and a total subscribed capital of £19,034.

"Towards the close of 1933 the Arab movement entered upon its new phase of development under Government control and guidance," the report states. Before starting actual formation of societies the Registrar launched an extensive campaign in Arab villages and town centers to show the Arab population advantages of co-operation and to explain the process of forming credit and thrift societies as well as other societies for economic and social purposes. Numerous meetings were held and lectures were delivered at teachers' conferences, before units of the police force, district officers, and students and teachers at the Tulkarem agricultural school.

Restricted Campaign

The campaign in the rural areas was restricted during 1933 to 74 carefully chosen villages, but many of the meetings were attended by representatives from neighboring villages. District officers always accompanied the Registrar on his tours and were given an opportunity to become familiar with the theory and practice of co-operation.

"It was necessary to exercise great caution at the beginning," the report declares. "It was realized that a handful of well-taught and successful societies would do more good for the Arabs and would be more creditable to the Government than a host of uninstructed and erratic institutions. . . . It was recognized that the fellah's primary necessity was controlled credit at a moderate rate of interest. It was not unlimited cheap credit, almost invariably imprudently used, that he needed. The fellah had had too much of this kind of credit from various sources.

"The policy of the Department, therefore, was to inaugurate a number of credit societies, ranging, according to the needs of the village, from those which need only small working capital to those which handle larger sums for the cultivation of citrus or other expensive crops. The plan was to begin operations in each village with a small group of trustworthy cultivators who trusted each other."

Formation of a co-operative goes according to a plan. A village is selected. The villagers are notified through the district authorities of the proposed visit of the Registrar or his Inspector and a date for the visit is fixed. A meeting takes place and the Registrar obtains full information concerning the social and economic conditions of the village. He is interested chiefly in the state of indebtedness of the villagers, the revenue derived from their agricultural holdings and from other sources, and the personal relations between the villagers. If he finds that there is much party strife in the village, he endeavors to discover which groups are more apt to trust each other and which of the villagers display any sign of public spirit. He then addresses the meeting regarding co-operation, its principles, objects, and benefits.

Benefits Recited

In general terms the Registrar tells of the success of co-operation in other countries and communities and of the benefits it has bestowed on the peasantry. Throughout his talk, the Registrar tries to impress upon his listeners the fact that co-operation is not based on the wealth of the members, but upon their honesty, straightforwardness, and punctuality, in redeeming promises.

In the course of this meeting the Registrar has an opportunity to form an opinion on the village's suitability for a co-operative experiment. He will wait, however, for a response from the village itself. This response usually comes sooner or later in the form of a "mazbata" (petition), signed by a group of individuals. In it the Registrar will be asked to undertake the formation of a co-operative society in the village. Upon receipt of this application a second visit is paid to the village and a searching inquiry made into the trustworthiness of the persons who have signed the application, their financial position, and their general standing in the village.

After the completion of all the various formalities, the society applies for a loan from Barclays Bank. An arrangement has been made with the Bank to finance Arab credit societies in the early stages of their existence. In view of the fact, based on experience, that the Arab fellah is more likely to recognize an obligation of payment to a commercial institution than to the Government, it has proved better for the movement to borrow from the banks.

There is close co-operation between Barclays Bank and the Department in the matter of granting advances to co-operative societies. The only security issued by the society for the bank loan is a bond by the society undertaking repayment within not more than one year from the date of issue. In the case of a society in which the members have additional debts, the members set up a charge on their crops in favor of the society, and the society assigns the same to the bank.

'Way Down Upon the Swanee' Is Enlarged Foster Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—When Stephen Collins Foster wrote "'Way Down Upon the Swanee Ribber," one of America's favorite folk songs, little did he anticipate that Georgia, a State he was never in, and through which the Suwannee flows, would erect a monument in appreciation of his song, "The Old Folks at Home."

The monument, gift of Charles J. Haden, Atlanta capitalist, is a three-ton granite shaft, placed on the banks of the Suwannee at Fargo, where the river emerges from the vast Okefenokee Swamp. "The Suwannee is a Georgia stream by birthright, though the State of Florida endows it with the right of way to tidewater," Mr. Haden said.

The monument was erected in 1928 but has recently been enlarged and beautified. It carries the inscription: "Erected in memory of Stephen Collins Foster at the source of the stream, which he made immortal in song, Suwannee River."

It is the general belief that Foster, whose home was in Pennsylvania, never saw the Suwannee River, but selected the name for its euphony, and because of its scenic beauty which had been described to him.

At the unveiling of the Foster memorial, Dr. R. H. Powell, former President of the Georgia State Woman's College, said of Foster:

"He occupies a place unique in the song history of the world. He has written songs that appeal to the hearts of men, and their appeal has been more widespread than that of any songs ever penned. The pioneers who went west in the days of the trek toward the Pacific were led in their covered wagons by the strains of Foster's 'Oh, Susanna.' We cannot help but think, somehow, that no home on earth is quite so sweet as a Kentucky home, all because of the magic of Foster's 'My Old Kentucky Home.' We should always remember, out of respect to Foster, that the Suwannee River did not make Foster famous; it was Foster who made Suwannee famous."

Though the Suwannee finds most of its course in Florida, its basin in Georgia includes approximately 5,520 square miles. Many creeks originating in Georgia flow into the Okefenokee, and the river carries this water into the Suwannee River Valley of Florida and then into the Gulf of Mexico.

W. C. T. U. Gains 3,000 Members In Each Month

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—A quiet but steady expansion of interest in temperance education throughout the Nation is indicated by the fact that more than 3,000 persons are joining the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union every month. This unsensational, behind-the-scenes movement, held tremendously significant in the unceasing war on intoxicating liquor, is revealed by Mrs. Anna Marden DeYo, secretary of the W. C. T. U. at its national headquarters here.

"When we consider that these new members joined us without any spectacular contests," says Mrs. DeYo, "the steady month-by-month growth in membership is all the more significant. It indicates forcibly the widespread rising resentment against the sale and use of alcohol. These new members do not come from just one or two key states, but from throughout the Nation."

One important trend noted in the membership growth, Mrs. DeYo says, is the effective interest taken by young folks. Hundreds of new units have been organized, she says, all predominantly youth groups.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the W. C. T. U. reports a steady gain in membership since repeal of prohibition.

"The drinking driver, the ravages of liquor when women drink, the utter lack of any control over the number of places selling liquor and flaunting of all restrictive regulation," notes Mrs. DeYo, "have all contributed to a united front against drink, dope, and disease."

Servicing Atlantic Service The Real Thing for Clipper

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Bobbing up and down on the water near the first American trans-Atlantic flying base at Baltimore, is Pan American Airways' "Yankee Clipper"; a corps of 211 operations engineers, maintenance and service men, weather experts, radio operators, and five complete flight crews, stand ready to go; the world's only complete ocean weather map is being drawn every six hours and radioed to all stations on the route; complete flight plans are made up regularly every afternoon at 2:30 as though the flying boat was to leave within 30 minutes; traffic men standing behind counters have sold some 600 passages across the Atlantic. Yet not a plane moves.

This is Pan American's picture of the State of trans-Atlantic air service at present. Provided the Government approves all the various features of the service, route, fares, mail, a start may be made on May 20, twelfth anniversary of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's flight. Postponement of Imperial Airway's service until July, or possibly later, has lessened Pan American's desperate need for haste to have the honor of inaugurating service first.

Meantime the Post Office Department has established a rate of 30 cents a half ounce for trans-Atlantic air mail from any point in the United States to any point in Europe. Today was scheduled to be the last day when stamp collectors could have their first flight covers in the Post Office's hands to be stamped with the first flight cachet.

United States a conference devoted solely to these technical features has been called at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, June 7 to 9. The conference is sponsored by the University, the National Aeronautical Association, the American Association of Airport Executives, the Michigan State Board of Aeronautics, and has the active co-operation of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Price for Stock Set

The British Government, through Sir Kingsley Wood, Secretary for Air, over the week end, set the price it would pay stockholders of Imperial and British Airways for purchase and amalgamation. The Government was prepared to pay stockholders of Imperial £2,659,086, or $7.59 for each ordinary (common) share of value £1. Price for British Airways stockholders was £262,500, or $3.62 for each £1 share.

Fair Brought Closer

Flying slightly less than 300 miles an hour Frank Fuller, Jr., sportsman flier, brought an invitation last week to Governor Bottolfsen and Mayor Straight at Boise, Idaho, from the San Francisco Fair, in 1 hour, 46 minutes, set Boise citizens to thinking how easily they could visit the Fair if they had direct air service. To get to San Francisco by air or rail they must go either by way of Portland, Ore., or Salt Lake City, Utah.

Discipline

For the first time since it was established, the Civil Aeronautics Authority "cracked down" on two private pilots by ordering them to show cause why their pilot's certificates should not be revoked. One was Norman John Leavitt of El Monte, Calif., who is charged with violating the regulation prohibiting a solo pilot from carrying other than a certificated instructor as a passenger; permitting a passenger to occupy a control seat in an airplane when the controls are functioning; and flying under 500 feet. The other was Samuel Hart Giberson of Denver, Colo., who is charged with leaving the Denver Municipal Airport carrying three passengers for a sightseeing flight over the City, without sufficient fuel or oil aboard to complete the flight or taking into account the wind and other conditions he had been advised he would encounter.

In the first case, Pilot Leavitt overshot the El Monte field, pulled up in too steep a climb, fell off and spun in, completely demolishing his plane and injuring himself and passengers. Pilot Giberson ran into a snow squall shortly after take-off, was forced down in a populated section of Denver, neither he nor his passengers seriously injured.

Better Airports Aim

To promote sounder airport building and maintenance in the

Bomb-With-Care Pledge by Japan Skeptically Read

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Japanese promise to use all possible caution to avoid injuring civilians during bombing operations in China was received with some skepticism in official circles here. One official called it "the same old promise."

Receipt of the pledge was announced by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who said the Japanese Foreign Office had told Ambassador Joseph C. Grew in China that Japanese aviators had been instructed to exercise all possible care.

Furthermore, Mr. Hull said, the Japanese Government advised it would pass on to the military officials in China the representations made by Ambassador Grew, on humanitarian grounds, against the aerial bombings of Chungking, Foochow, and other points.

Japan's reply was given orally to Ambassador Grew who had made an oral protest against the bombings.

An official said that Japan had made similar promises in the past, but that aerial bombings had continued to take heavy toll among civilians.

Japan's argument is that its bombings have been carried out with military objectives in view and that although its aviators have exercised care, the unarmed population has unavoidably suffered.

Mission School Destroyed

PEIPING, China, May 16 (AP)—Arthur Nyhus, missionary from Fertile, Iowa, whose three-year-old daughter was killed in a Japanese bombing raid last October, has reported another Japanese raid that destroyed his mission's church and school.

U. S. Bill Bars Bergdoll Re-Entry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill designed to prevent the re-entry into the United States of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, World War draft dodger.

The measure would deny re-entry to persons previously convicted of wartime desertion by court martial, who fled the jurisdiction of the United States, and who have remained outside that jurisdiction continuously to escape punishment. It was reported recently that Bergdoll planned to return to the United States from Germany to serve out a five-year prison sentence.

Sweden Arranges Time-Off Pay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Holidays with pay are to become general throughout Sweden under a law which starts operation this summer. Many thousands of Swedish workers are to get paid vacations this year, though the law does not come into force completely until 1940.

The main provision is that the length of the vacation in one year shall be not less than 12 days, exclusive of Sundays but including other holidays if the consecutive number of days off is six or more. In order to be entitled to such a vacation the employee must have worked at least 180 days in 12 months.

It is further stipulated that the days of vacation shall be consecutive, if no other arrangement has been agreed upon between the employee and his employer, with the exception of agricultural workers.

For such workers as are regularly employed at piece-work rates, average pay and not the hour-rate of wage is to govern remuneration during holidays. Farmers are to have the right to pay vacation wage in lieu of giving time off to workers exclusively employed to attend live stock.

Since many thousands of workers, thus suddenly presented with a long vacation for the first time, may find it difficult to know the best thing to do, an exhibition has been opened in Stockholm to help them. The exhibition is called "an idea exhibition" and its motto is "Study, plan, ask!" The show is under the auspices of the Stockholm Central trade union organizations. Lectures are given daily.

Syrian Cabinet Quits in Rift On Policy of France

DAMASCUS, Syria, May 16 (AP)—The Government formed April 6 to attempt reconciliation of differences between France and Syrian Nationalists, resigned yesterday with the statement that it could not adapt its policy to that of France.

The Government was headed by Premier Nassouhi Alboukhari, Independent leader, who organized a Cabinet after French troops took over police powers and occupied Damascus to quell Nationalist rioting.

The previous Nationalist Cabinet resigned March 14 after France, which holds a League of Nations mandate over this Near Eastern Republic, refused to accept demands for greater autonomy.

Observers linked the resignation of the Alboukhari Cabinet with reports of French plans to hand over the former Syrian Sanjak (district) of Alexandretta, to Turkey in exchange for Turkish participation in the British-French bloc.

Russian Fliers Homing

NEW YORK (AP)—The two Russian aviators whose recent Moscow-to-New-York flight ended in a Nova Scotia bog were given a gay send-off by their admirers as they sailed for home aboard the French liner Ile de France.

American Youth Loyal but Jobless

NEW YORK (AP)—Howard M. Bell of the American Youth Commission says that three of every ten youths in the United States who had completed their schooling were totally unemployed.

Mr. Bell told the Boys' Clubs of America convention that those employed earned an average weekly wage of $13 and that 43 per cent thought they were in "dead end" jobs. He said only four per cent of the 20,000 young persons interviewed by the Commission wanted a "new economic system" and more than 90 per cent believed employment and increased wages were valid responsibilities of government.

Forty per cent of the married youths, Bell added, were forced by economic reasons to live with relatives. Urging educators to study the problems of youth more attentively, he said one of every four of those questioned had dropped out of school in the belief he was not learning what he wanted and needed.

Spies After Spy Film?

HOBBS, N. M. (AP)—The projection booth of a theater showing a Nazi spy film has been broken into and several hundred feet of film destroyed. The feature attraction, however, was not damaged. Policeman Connie Conner said the intruders apparently seized the film of a western short by mistake.

Method of Cooking Sugar Cane Leads To New System of Water Conservation

ABILENE, Tex., May 16 (AP)—The method employed in cooking syrup from sugar cane juice makes possible crop yield increases from 15 to 300 per cent in semi-arid regions of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and New Mexico.

A syrup pan is a ridged, flat receptacle across which thin sheets of juice trickle, cooking all the while. About 12 years ago, R. E. Dickson, Director of the Spur Experiment Station, decided the idea would work in conserving water, especially on deep, porous soils having a slope of less than 2 per cent. He terraced a field so that water would not gush straight across the land, but travel slowly in criss-cross fashion, soaking in.

A replica of the spur station's syrup pan terracing system was demonstrated at its exhibit at the West Texas Chamber of Commerce convention today.

The runoff from a 1,200 acre watershed is diverted to a 120-acre field. The distance the water travels in crossing this field has been increased from one mile to about six miles. The terraces are all level, with alternate ends opened partly. They are vertically spaced every 18 inches, and are constructed at a cost of $45.90 per mile.

"The amount of water made available for use in crop production has been increased over four inches per year above the natural rainfall," Mr. Dickson explained.

"Crop yields have been increased from 15 per cent in wet years to as much as 300 per cent in dry years. There have been no short crops in this system during the past eight years."

The average yield of hay on unterraced grassland, 554 pounds an acre, was increased to 1,680 pounds and then to 1,819 pounds. Conserving 2.22 inches of water annually during the past 12 years, by syrup pan and other methods, has given an increase of 816 pounds of lint cotton an acre, Mr. Dickson said.

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Troops Widen Scope in Kentucky Coal Fields

HARLAN, Ky., May 16 (AP)—The Big Sandy-Elkhorn Coal Operators Association capitulated to the United Mine Workers today by signing a union shop contract but national guard protection in the southern part of the state was extended to Bell County.

The Big Sandy contract was signed with United Mine Workers' representatives shortly after noon at Ashland and reduced the Kentucky fields dissenting to the Harlan and Hazard groups.

The operators along the West Virginia boarder who signed today employ approximately 12,000 miners and produce around 10,000,000 tons of soft coal annually.

Gov. A. B. Chandler at Frankfort revealed that some militiamen are stationed in a corner of Bell County but are a part of the unit on duty in Harlan County.

Governor Chandler said the order for troops to go to Harlan, where operators refused to sign a "union shop" agreement with the United Mine Workers, provided for guardsmen "to preserve law and order in Harlan County and its environs."

Troops on Guard

The Governor said the mine of J. C. Stras, President of the Kentucky Cardinal Coal Corporation, is "on the Bell-Harlan County line" and that a detachment of troops was on guard there.

"Sheriff Martin Green of Bell County telephoned me about it this morning," the Governor said. "I explained the situation to him and he promised to co-operate with the troops."

A national guard officer was relieved of his command for failure to "show the proper aggressiveness" as 15 additional mines, 21 in all, opened in the disturbed Harlan soft coal field under the protective guns of state troops.

Brig. Gen. Ellerbe Carter, in announcing the officer's removal, refused to give his name, but said he had been sent home and his machine gun troop, on duty yesterday at the Totz trouble zone, broken up and distributed among other units.

Peace Overtures

"Peace" overtures between coal operators and the United Mine Workers continued to hold attention of this labor battleground today while an augmented force of National Guardsmen deployed.

A separate conference with the Union was scheduled by E. J. Asbury, Superintendent of the Black Mountain Coal Corporation at Kenvir, normally employing 600 men, and there were prospects that members of the Harlan County Coal Operators Association also might resume negotiations.

William Turnblazer of Jellico, Tenn., President of the Harlan U. M. W. district, said he expected to sign contracts with three coal companies of the Harlan area, but refused to name them.

Col. Roy W. Easley of the Guardsmen here reported troops had been asked by 13 Harlan mines additional to the six he said operated under guard yesterday, when 203 more soldiers were ordered into this County by Gov. A. B. Chandler to aid the 557 already on patrol duty.

Brig. Gen. Ellerbe Carter, commanding the militiamen, said Mr. Turnblazer and George Titler, Secretary of the Harlan U. M. W. District, had promised they would endeavor to maintain peaceful picketing.

General Carter said he had not rescinded his order—which Mr. Titler called "an outrage and in plain violation of national law"—against mass picketing.

Meanwhile, a Federal investigation of the Kentucky mobilization was suggested by John L. Lewis, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and of the U. M. W., in a speech last night at Philadelphia.

Kentucky Pays Costs For Troops at Mines

By the Associated Press

Harlan, Ky., May 16

In explanation of a brief press report that "operators are housing the troops and feeding them," Adj. Gen. Lee McClain at Frankfort said that all expenses of the Guardsmen are paid by the State. Whoever feeds and houses men, he added, bills the State, which pays off. General McClain was emphatic in declaring the "State pays for all the expenses of the troops."

Gen. Ellerbe Carter, commanding the troops at Harlan said some of the troops "went to distant (mine) camps last night and we made arrangements to feed them there at so much per meal. We did not bring our kitchen equipment with us and arrangements were made at the camps similar to those downtown to feed the men while they are here."

Kanawha to Join Union

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 16 (AP)—The Kanawha Operators Association acceded to John L. Lewis' demands for a "union shop" for his United Mine Workers yesterday, bringing virtually all the State's mines under the new Appalachian wage agreement.

The Kanawha Association was one of six southern groups which withdrew from the Appalachian conference in New York Saturday rather than accept the "union shop" terms.

Members said the general tone of the meeting was "what else can we do but sign."

Free Side Trips for Buyers Of Round-Trip Tickets to Fairs

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Monitor

NEW YORK — With every round-trip rail ticket to the San Francisco and New York World's Fairs the railroads are offering a free "gift" trip this summer. No matter where your journey commences, if you have purchased such a ticket you will be given free a trip to New England just for the asking.

From New York, or anywhere else, one may go west on any one of the first-class trains, such as over the Overland Route, the Great Northern, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Wabash, and Southern Pacific, to name a few, then return to New York taking the remaining free coupons on the $135 round-trip tickets and go to Swampscott, Mass., for a week end at The New Ocean House. This all has to be done, of course, within 60 days.

One may even choose his own direction, going first to New England, stopping at Boston for sightseeing or journeying on to Portland, Maine, before heading West.

Never before has a ticket of such liberal provisions been offered by the rails, and with it goes the $45 round-trip Pullman lower berth rate all around the country.

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Think of a clothesline long enough to stretch from Boston to New York—a distance of 250 miles. Well, that is what would be needed if there should be a general washing day aboard the new Mauretania, a day when all the towels, table cloths, bed linen, etc. would go through the suds.

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The continued demand from New Englanders for large and luxurious ships to patronize the Port of Boston is being answered for the sixth consecutive year by the Holland-America Line with the announcement that the Statendam will call here on Aug. 4 to embark passengers for England, France, and Holland.

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Persons who prefer to spend the Fourth of July away from exploding firecrackers will be interested to learn of the four-day cruise to the Land of Evangeline, in Nova Scotia, over the Fourth week-end. The cruise has been announced by Clyde-Mallory Lines and the newly modernized cruise liner Iroquois will leave New York Saturday, July 1, returning Wednesday in time for business people to be at work in the morning.

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One of the most popular spots in the British Pavilion in the New York World's Fair is the room wherein scenes and places in Great Britain and Ireland are graphically depicted on an elaborate colored map. Cities, castles, landmarks, and resorts, are indicated in color; pictures, and wording on the great wall-map, part of the Associated British and Irish Railways information bureau, are attracting many hundreds of visitors daily.

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The Scandinavian countries are looking forward to a good summer travel season, according to Gustav Henriksen, Managing Director of the Norwegian America Line. Mr. Henriksen said that his company has scheduled the greatest number of spring and sumsailings in history and has just completed $500,000 worth of improvements on the Stavangerfjord

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Travelers who select either the North Star or the New Northland, de luxe cruise ships of the Clarke Steamship Line, for their Labrador summer cruise will find all ports along this coast exhibiting handicrafts they have made during the long winter months. Before the summer is over it is expected a large part of these exhibits will find their way into thousands of homes throughout the United States.

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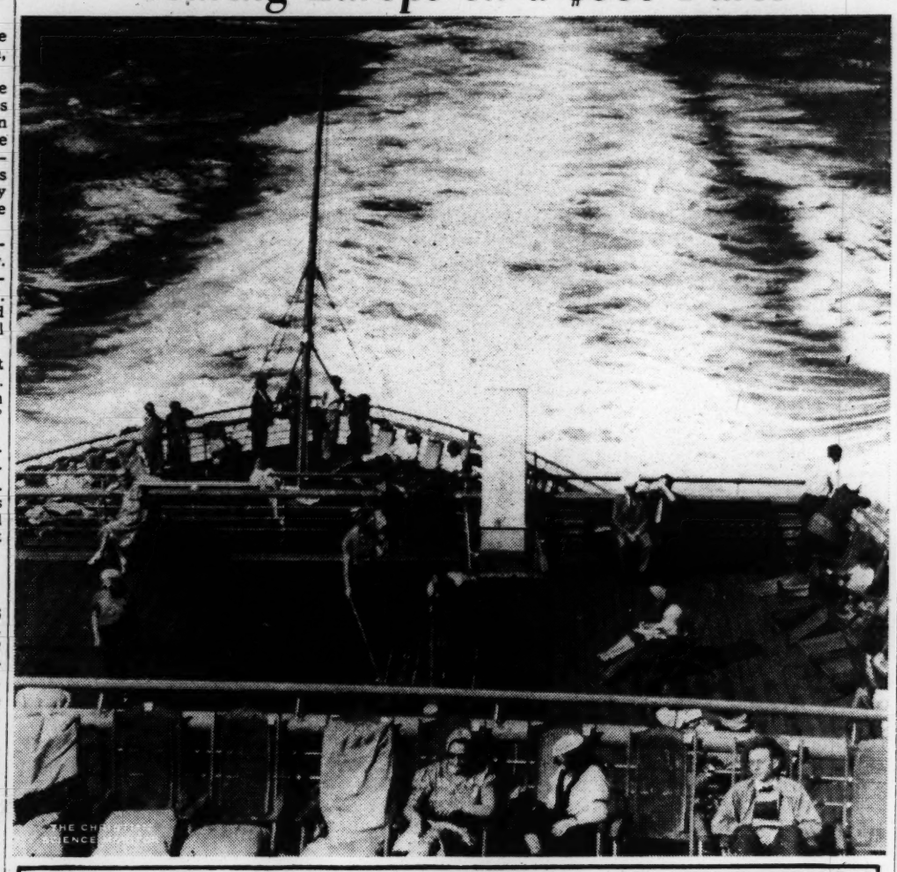
Burlington Route has a new word for American travelers with the announcement that new all-room cars being introduced on its Denver Zephyrs will offer "chambrettes," in addition to roomettes, double bedrooms and de luxe drawing rooms and compartments.

Touring Europe on a $500 Purse



By a Staff Artist

How and Where to Travel Economically

Upper—Recreation on a big liner at sea. Lower—Black lines show route of places visited on $500 including transportation

Tourist Tells How to See Europe on $500

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

The following notes on how to see Europe for $500 were compiled by my enthusiastic but somewhat recalcitrant young friend, Gulliver Jones. I was reminded of Gulliver's project and of European travel in general the other day when a major travel office told me that since Herr Hitler's speech, it had received more confirmations of doubtful sailings than during the entire previous four months of 1939.

Gulliver's seven weeks in seven countries actually cost him slightly more than $500. But he explains his underestimate so convincingly that I haven't the heart to suggest that the experiment wasn't a huge success. So I'm going to tell you about Gulliver's trip anyway.

To begin with, he traveled almost entirely third class and purchased his German and Italian rail tickets at a discount before leaving the United States. He might have done the same in France and Switzerland, except for time limitations and uncertainty about itinerary. He did, however, buy German tourist marks in the U. S. at a 44 per cent reduction.

Third-class fare on a Class A vessel costs in the neighborhood of $190, return to New York. Class A liners include the Queen Mary, the Ile de France, the Bremen, and the Europa. All are 48,000 tons or better; all make the crossing within five days. It is less expensive and quicker to travel third on a Class A boat than tourist on a Class B.

Gulliver and his traveling companion managed to get a cabin for two (most of them are four-berth). Though it was necessary for one to remain in bed while the other was dressing, they found the cubicle white and spotless. Gulliver occupied most of his waking hours sunning himself on deck, and eating six times a day. Naturally, the choice of food was more limited than in the cabin or tourist class dining rooms, but the food was plentiful and generally excellent.

Having spent $8.00, including tips, aboard ship, Gulliver arrived at Cherbourg with $265 in travelers' checks, $24.21 in railroad tickets, $2.87 worth of passport visas, and three trunksful of good advice.

He found that, with the exception of England, third-class rail travel in Europe is one step below second-class travel in the United States, and commensurately less expensive. Sometimes the carriages are upholstered. Sometimes they are equipped with wooden benches. But the car windows always open.

Gulliver also found that economy prefers country to urban living. His room with a view of the Jungfrau in Interlaken cost the equivalent of 75 cents. His hotel on Berners Street, just off Piccadilly, cost five times as much. Gulliver told me, however, that unless you get your tickets outside of Switzerland, it is an expensive country for the tourist.

Frequently, Gulliver and his friend took a room with demi-pension, which provides breakfast and one other meal. Full pension (room and three meals) he found good in some small cities, but inclined to cramp adventure. As baths are charged for at a luxury rate in Europe, the two found it only slightly more expensive, on occasion, to take a room with a bath than to take two rooms and pay for two baths.

A tourist at heart, Gulliver "did" as many tourist sights as possible. He was elevated up the Eiffel Tower's 984 feet. He pondered the fishless fishermen of the Seine. He saw Mont Blanc like a pink elbow in a cloud and circled the Lake of Geneva in a gleaming, yacht-like side-wheeler. He climbed Jungfrau by rail and the Tower of Pisa by foot. He saw Vienna a captured city and Prague a free one. He tramped miles through the Deutches Museum, marvel of Munich. He found that the English Channel can be as smooth as a frog pond. He rode to Westminster Abbey on the top of a London bus.

More Books at Lower Prices Urged By Authors on American Booksellers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—Books are essentials in a democracy—not luxuries—and, therefore, should be sold at lower prices so that they might be available to all people, according to speakers at the annual convention of the American Booksellers' Association.

"Booksellers should stop thinking of books as either precious things or as merchandise," Edna Ferber, novelist, one of the speakers yesterday, told a luncheon meeting. The highlight of which was a "testimonial" to the new parcel-post rate on books. "They are as necessary, as fundamental and as life-giving as bread and water, and they should be as common.

"I would rather sell 'a peculiar treasure,' (her recently published autobiography), for $1 and take a cut in royalties and know that many, many, many people in the United States are reading it, than to sell copies at $3 and make lots of money.

"Long after Rockefeller Center is a pile of dust, . . . the books we write today will survive and tell the story of our day. That fact gives me courage to go on writing and you to go on distributing that most important item of civilization—the written word."

Morris L. Ernst, lawyer and author, another featured speaker at the luncheon, declared that $2 and $3 for a book was not "in keeping with the economic pattern of America today."

"Booksellers have to be educated that there is more profit in a lower rate with more consumers than in a high rate with practically no consumers," he held.

Frederic G. Melcher, editor of the Publishers' Weekly, was chairman of the meeting. Other guests besides Miss Ferber and Mr. Ernst were Dr. Milton Fergusen, president of the American Library Association; Marc Connelly, president of the Authors' League, and Guy E. Snavely of the Association of American Colleges.

Spanish War Law Repealed by Reich

BERLIN (AP)—A German law of Feb. 18, 1937, forbidding Germans to participate in the Spanish Civil War has been repealed by decree.

The official Gazette announced also that Germans wishing to visit Spain must obtain a special permit.

German aviators of the Condor squadron which fought with the Nationalists in Spain are expected to participate in a Madrid victory parade this month.

Von Papen En Route To Berlin From Ankara

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP)—Franz von Papen, new German Ambassador to Turkey, arrived here from Ankara en route to Berlin May 16.

Diplomats said Herr von Papen made known when he came to Turkey that he would return to Berlin on leave after presenting his credentials.

British Objections Rising On Reich's Colonial Call

The News

VIENNA, May 16 (AP)—Vienna today is host to 25,000 National Socialists who are here for a four-day convention on colonies.

The theme of the convention, announced recently by Gen. Ritter von Epp, Germany's colonial leader, was the return of "our colonies."

Feature of the convention is to be a pictorial review of Italy's colonization of Libya. "We Germans," said Dr. Adolf Dressler, head of the Munich Press Department, "have every reason to watch this work with sympathy, for our day too must come when the colonies taken from us will be restored."

On May 18 there is to be a grand march past with General von Epp in the reviewing stand. The march will be headed by imperial flags which belonged to the garrison in Kiaochow before the Germans were driven out by the Japanese during the World War. They are the only flags of a former German colonial regiment still in German possession.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The British have been strengthening their objections to returning Germany's pre-Versailles colonies since the German seizure of Bohemia and Moravia.

Equally strong opposition to a transfer is expressed in France, Belgium, and the Union of South Africa, which were also allotted Mandates at Versailles over former German territory.

The British objections may be classified under four heads: moral, strategic, political, and economic. The moral objection concerns the 13,000,000 Africans inhabiting the territories which Germany wants Many authorities admit that pre-war German administration in Africa, though far from perfect, compared favorably with that of other nations. Nevertheless, the British now take the position that Britain has made itself answerable for the well-being of these Africans; that it does not treat them as chattels to be exploited for the benefit of the white man; that it has taught them to rely upon free institutions; and that it has told them that they will not be handed over to any other power against their own wishes.

Britain claims that it has in this way assumed responsibilities of which it cannot now disembarrass itself without destroying the confidence reposed in it by backward peoples everywhere. Germany's treatment of its own Jewish fellow-countrymen, it is argued, has made all other helpless minorities fearful of allowing themselves to fall into its power.

Threat of Air Bases Seen

The moral question is only one degree more serious than the strategic difficulty. Herr Hitler's forcible seizure of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia in violation of his own undertakings to respect the independence of these countries, it is argued, has made it impossible to acquit him of designs further to extend his territories by force. Therefore it would be taking a real risk to place in German hands such potential submarine and airplane bases as are contained in the territories coveted.

Political objections are also considerable. This is because the mandates under which the territories are held, could not be surrendered without the approval not only of their actual holders but also of the other allied powers including the United States.

The economic considerations concern not only such trade routes as that by air between Egypt and South Africa, which would be liable to be interrupted if Tanganyika were restored to Germany, but also the question of security for public works and industrial and trading enterprises promoted in the Mandated Territories alike by the Governments and by the private citizens of the Mandatory powers.

It is noticeable, nevertheless, that although an uncompromising "no" has been returned by popular opinion in all the Mandatory countries to the German demand for rendition, nevertheless the responsible heads of administration, especially in Britain, have been careful to leave the door open for negotiation.

Their attitude has been that while no concessions could be made under threat of force, nevertheless the position regarding Mandated areas was open to discussion if any real grievances could be shown to exist.

The British Government, while refusing to raise the question of any territorial changes affecting the Mandated territories, has been particular not to exclude the possibility of something of the kind, if a general settlement that could be counted upon to be permanent could thereby be reached.

Stronger Combination Sought

However, popular conviction in Britain on the harmfulness of making any more concessions to the totalitarian powers has become so strong that no further move in that direction is likely to be attempted until the democracies shall have become strong enough in combination with one another to dispense even-handed international justice.

In the meantime, great care is being taken not to add to the complications of what is already a difficult situation by any fresh official commitments regarding it.

This means a complete change of attitude since the much quoted speech made by Sir Samuel Hoare at Geneva on Sept. 11, 1935, when he offered what was in effect equal economic opportunity to the dissatisfied powers.

At that time hopes were still entertained that by meeting all legitimate German grievances—and it was recognized that such grievances were by no means in all cases imaginary—it might be possible to restore the Fatherland to the ranks of peaceful nations.

There was therefore much discussion as to whether Germany's demand for colonies was or was not more than a mere stalking horse to cover designs for new aggression.

Economists proved that colonies would not appreciably relieve any of Germany's economic needs—that during all the years that such territories were in its hands Germany not only made a net annual financial loss upon them, but also succeeded in drawing no more than a negligible fraction of its raw materials from such sources.

But that state of things has passed away. The British and French Governments have now both come to the conclusion that the only argument to which the totalitarian powers will listen is one of superior force. Europe is threatened by international highwaymen who can be induced to lead orderly lives only by fear of unpleasant consequences for themselves if they continue to break the law. The question of the mandated territories has had to be put into cold storage while it is being tried out whether or no the arm of the law or that of the lawbreaker is going to prove the stronger.

France Surrounds Town in Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — One of the most striking anomalies in geography is that a small portion of Spain is entirely surrounded by France, according to the National Geographic Society. To put it another way, there is a Spanish town (Llivia) in France.

It happened this way: When the present boundary between the two countries was established nearly 300 years ago, it was provided that France should have the "villages" of the old Pyrenees Province of Cerdagne.

Llivia, the Capital of Cerdagne, was no village, however, but a "town" by charter. So Spain, under the letter of the treaty, retained it, together with a fringe of land, with the understanding that it should never be fortified by the Spaniards. Today a mile-long neutral road, cutting across the intervening French territory, ties Llivia to the rest of Spain.

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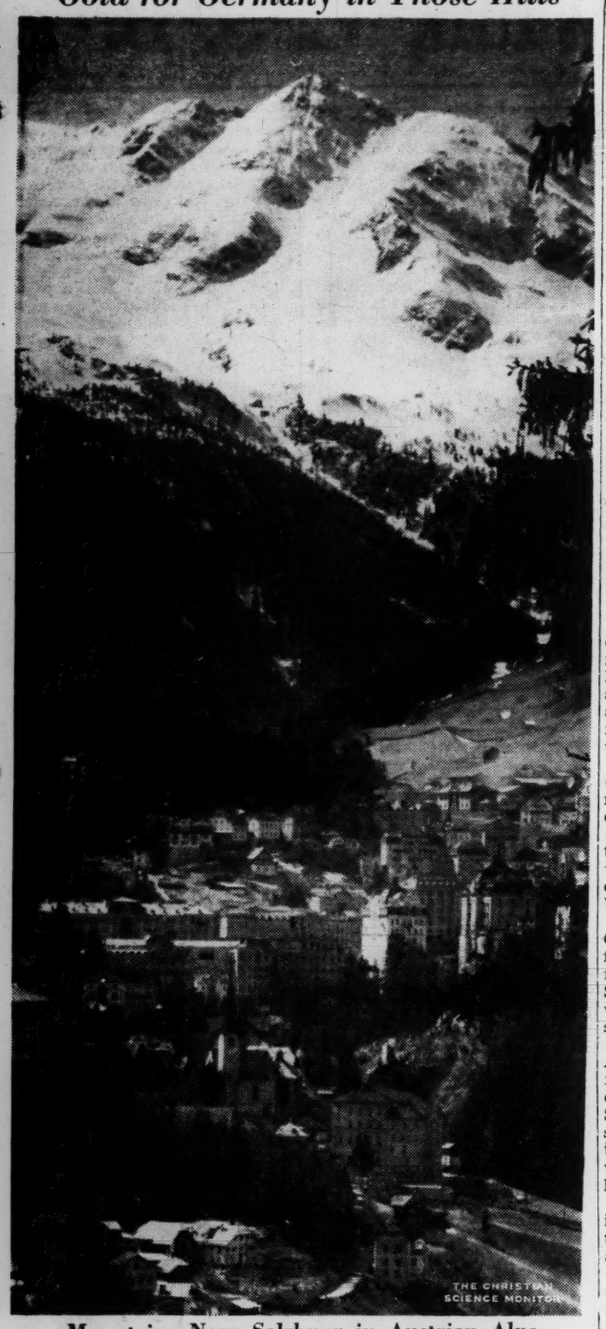

Mountains Near Salzburg in Austrian Alps

Books From Britain For China's Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—As result of an appeal from Chinese universities which lost their libraries through Japanese air bombing but are now carrying on in new hinterland quarters with inadequate supplies of books, British universities and libraries have agreed to send a large collection of volumes to China in the near future.

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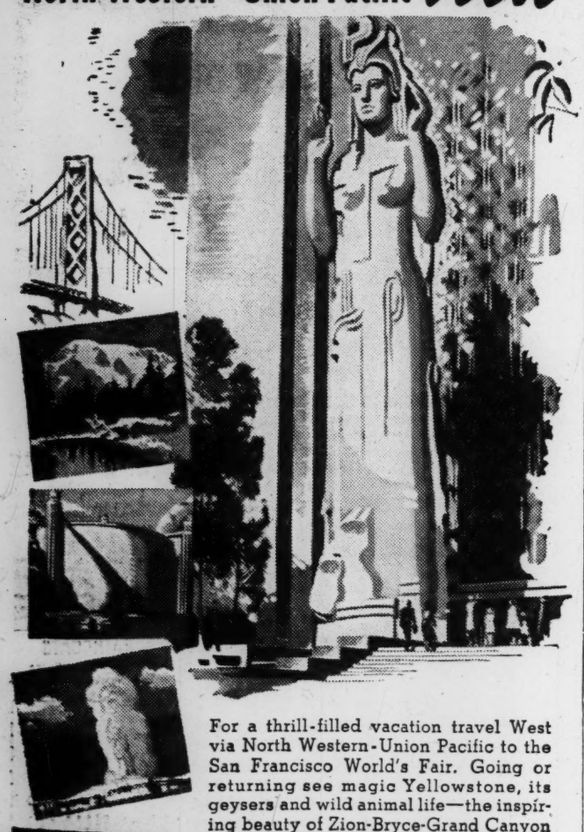

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Reich Reopens Gold Mines In Highest Austrian Alps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALZBURG, Germany—An item in Field Marshal Hermann Göring's four-year-plan, hitherto little noticed, but of potential significance to the financial and economic problems of the Reich, is the resumption of gold mining in the "Tauern," highest range in the Austrian Alps.

An order was recently given to intensify such activities in the mountains round Bad Gastein, thermal spa near Salzburg. This order resulted from the growing scarcity of foreign exchange required for vital imports such as foodstuffs and raw materials and the finding of experts who estimated the capacity of these mines at nearly 700,000 troy pounds of pure gold and 2,500,000 pounds of silver. An important reason for starting operations at the present time is that the present retrograde movement of the glaciors tends to facilitate the work for the time being.

It is pointed out that the old Romans had already worked the mines of Gastein and that, between 1460 and 1500, the bishops of Salzburg succeeded in obtaining 30,000 pounds of pure gold (valued today at $12,600,000) primitive though their technical apparatus was in those medieval days.

One of the difficulties to be overcome is the high altitude at which the deposits lie—mostly above 7,000 feet—and in the complicated process of extraction. For the ore contains also silver, pyrites, silicate of copper and arsenic, plumbous compounds, and other admixtures from which the gold must be freed.

Unified Italo-Reich Command

BERLIN, May 16 (AP)—An article by Walter Steding, German military expert, in Deutsche Wehr Beiträge indicated that Germany and Italy already had decided on a unified supreme military command in the event of a major war. Herr Steding wrote:

"The encirclement nations (meaning Britain and France) may rest assured that in the event of a war the Axis will not have to fight those fights for unification of the supreme command which had to be fought in the camp of the Entente during the World War."

The Limes line, which guards Germany's western Frontier and faces France's famed Maginot defense line, is described by Herr Steding as being constructed to withstand "every conceivable possibility of attack."

Writing while Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and National Socialist chiefs are on an inspection tour of western fortifications, Herr Steding said: "A defense zone of several lines staggered one after the other has been perfected in which every line by itself calls a halt to any attacker.

"Moreover, the whole zone in its entirety cannot be broken through no matter how strong the attacker may be.

"Hundreds of trenches now cut across the countryside. Barbed wire hurdles protect the whole complex of front structures. Concrete protuberances, water ditches, and steep precipices make any attack by tanks or armored cars impossible.

"Wide spaces have been made impassable, but the mines have been strewn judiciously. Whole mountains were moved and forests chopped down in order to open clear vistas for shooting.

"The whole area has acquired a new profile bursting with steel and concrete—a profile that even outwardly is terrifying and forbidding."

Herr Hitler continued his inspection of the Siegfried fortifications of which the Chancellor himself said:

"In these constructions, my fellow citizens, imagine yourselves the difference between today and the past."

He made his one-sentence speech to a cheering crowd after a spectacular sham battle. His tour took him from Aachen to Trier in the western fortified zone, in the company of Generals Walther von Brauchitsch and Wilhelm Keitel and National Socialist district leaders.

General von Brauchitsch, who is Chief of Staff, told National Socialist leaders, "The Führer's flag will be raised wherever it is ordered."

Reich Takes Over Catholic Bishop's Salzburg Palace

SALZBURG, Germany (AP)—Roman Catholic Archbishop Sigismund Waitz has lost his fight to retain his Archepiscopal Palace.

The National Socialist district office will use the Palace for its purposes after the building has been renovated.

The Gestapo (secret police) took over the Franciscan monastery as its official building and various Roman Catholic orphanages were turned over to the Hitler Youth.

Schools in charge of Roman Catholic nuns were taken over by lay teachers.

The Palace is property of the State and it was disclosed April 24 that the Archbishop had been given notice the State no longer could permit him to reside there. He then appealed to Chancellor Hitler, asking him to rescind the order.

Slovakia Exchanges Iron Rings for Gold

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia (AP)—Sano Mach, Propaganda Minister of Slovakia, borrowed a page from Premier Mussolini's book May 15 by offering iron rings to all who give up gold wedding rings to build up the country's gold supply.

The gold will be turned over to the Slovak National Bank. The iron rings will carry the inscription, "Slovakia thanks you."

Submarine Mother Ship Launched at Kiel Yards

KIEL, Germany (AP)—Germany's second submarine mother ship, the Waldemar Kophanel, was launched at the naval shipyards here May 15 It is the first of a series of four either planned or already under construction.

When all are completed, Germany will have five submarine mother ships to take care of its steadily increasing fleet of undersea craft.

Lawmakers Kept in Session By School and College Needs

CHICAGO, May 16 (AP)—Educational problems, including school budgets, the salute to the flag, and teachers' tenure, help to keep Legislatures in extended sessions in at least a dozen States, an Associated Press survey shows.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts recommended abolition of four of the States' nine teachers colleges, as an economy measure, precipitating a lively controversy. Organized labor, civic groups, educators, the four college communities, and a substantial number of legislators opposed the move, despite a contention that the institutions were turning out more teachers than required.

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, however, supported the proposal. One college the Governor would abolish was founded a century ago by Horace Mann, "father" of education in America.

Nebraska passed a bill placing entrance to the University of Nebraska on a selective basis, at discretion of the regents, and another to consolidate and reduce eighth grade examination subjects from 14 to 9.

The Wisconsin Assembly passed a measure to require display of the American flag in all schoolrooms and pupils' recitation of the pledge of allegiance once a week, with a $25 fine for teachers who fail to comply.

The $67 700,000 Wisconsin budget bill, passed in the Assembly and coming up in the Senate, included a $1,000,000 cut for the University of Wisconsin.

In Illinois, a tenure bill which would apply civil service to 35,000 down-State teachers passed in the Senate and was before the House. Chicago itself, however, has had the tenure law for 21 years. Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois signed a bill requiring display of the flag in all schoolrooms. The biennial school appropriation of $32,800,000, passed in the Illinois Senate, represented a $5,000,000 increase. Pending measures in Illinois would give $600,000 to reimburse school districts up to $15 a pupil each year for transportation costs, as an inducement for consolidation of rural districts, and provide a $100 monthly minimum teachers' salary scale.

A Pennsylvania House Committee reported out proposals to set up a uniform State-wide system of real estate assessment for school tax purposes, and to create a State fund to prevent interruption of teachers' salaries.

The Republican majority in the New York Legislature cut $9,710,000 out of Democratic Gov. Herbert Lehman's proposed $122,016,975 appropriation for State aid to common schools, the Governor to test constitutionality of the new budget in the courts.

Florida legislators made several appropriations to match Federal funds for State college building programs.

Perennial bills to establish a State university and provide transportation for parochial pupils were pending in New Jersey. Other New Jersey proposals would make it a misdemeanor to influence a pupil against the flag salute; require annual eye, ear and tuberculosis tests; lift the ban on school fraternities; and permit excusing pupils from class one hour each week for "moral instruction."

The California Assembly passed a bill to require the salute to the flag once a week, and killed a proposal for repeal of compulsory military training at the State university or State colleges.

Connecticut's Legislature changed the name of Connecticut State College to the University of Connecticut. State aid for schools was one of the problems still bothering Michigan budget makers. A college appropriation measure was in the Conference Committee in Texas.

On other fronts, the New Hampshire Legislature approved a $5,000,000 bond issue for the Highway Department. Pennsylvania banned all fireworks, except caps and pistols and those used in public displays. The California Assembly killed a wages and hours bill and another to regulate lobbyists. The Texas House rejected for the fourth time a proposed constitutional amendment to levy a 2 per cent sales tax. Governor Lehman of New York signed a bill for a 50 per cent increase in the $1-a-gallon tax on hard liquor.

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Lecture on Christian Science by Charles V. Winn, C. S. B.

Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., Pasadena, Calif., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: Its Compassionate and Loving Ministry," this noon under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in Colonial Theatre, Boston.

The lecturer was introduced by Margaret Morrison, C. S., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

We are very glad to welcome you to this lecture on Christian Science, which is being given under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city.

The lecturer is a member of the Board of Lectureship of that Church. He is going to talk to us about the "compassionate and loving ministry of Christian Science," and surely in all the history of the world there has never been greater need for such a message.

It is good, indeed, to turn away from the clamorous claims of materialism with its warring elements, its conflicting interests, and its futilities to the serenity and power, the vitality and practical value of spiritual verities.

I know that we will not only listen with eagerness, but hear with profit this enlightening and redemptive message.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

The Lecture

Many centuries ago there came to the world a man sent of God, a messenger of hope, a servant of the Most High, bringing to humanity a gospel of joy and healing. This man, Jesus the Christ, brought to the world the highest concept of God, the noblest concept of man, that had ever come to the human consciousness. He not only set forth his sublime teachings with clarity and love, but he demonstrated their truth with undeniable proof and works. He came, not only preaching God's infinite love, but showing us plainly how everyone can share in the boundless love of the Father. His great compassion and sublime tenderness found utterance in that gracious invitation, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Was this invitation intended only for those of Jesus' day and time? No! Truth is universal and eternal. Its message is for all peoples and climes, and the Christ is still saying to all earth's children, Come unto me and ye shall find rest from all your woes, your sorrows, your sins, and your diseases, through the power of God, here and now.

True Ministry

The word "minister" means "to do things needful or helpful; to render aid; to be serviceable; to give or supply something." No matter how successful and efficient one may be, there comes a time in everyone's life when his human efforts fail him. He is inevitably forced to reach out to some power beyond and above himself in order to overcome his difficulties. While this may seem to be a time of discouragement, it is really a period of great hopefulness. The man who reaches the place in his mental journey where he sees the futility of mere human will, the inability of the human intellect to guide him aright, the utter failure of material means and methods to heal him, the inability of material pleasures and sensual indulgences to bring true happiness, has taken the first step toward his deliverance. It is right here that the compassionate and loving ministry of Christian Science comes to his aid, strengthens his courage, exalts his hope, supplies that which is needful, and leads him forward and onward.

Having reached this point of conviction that there is a divine power beyond and above the human and that this power is adequate to supply that which is needful, the next step is to learn the nature of that power and how that power can be practically applied to our human needs. It is here that the compassionate and loving ministry of Christian Science comes to our aid and teaches us the true nature of God or the supreme power of the universe. Surely we cannot avail ourselves of this supreme power unless we understand the nature, character, and essence of that power. Our ability to lay hold upon this power is in direct proportion to our comprehension of it. In Psalms we read, "God hath spoken once; twice have I heard this; that power belongeth unto God." Then the more we understand about God the more practically we can utilize His power.

Definition of God

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 465), we have this definition of Deity: "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." This clear, succinct definition of God has not only blessed the vast number of persons who have become Christian Scientists, but is rapidly transforming false theological beliefs and is leavening the whole of human thought. God's nature never changes; He is the same yesterday, today, and forever, but through uplifted thinking and exalted consciousness we can discern more and more of the divine character and attributes. How often we go to a familiar spot which we have visited many times, and see something that we have never seen before! The landscape had not changed, but we took in more of the beauty that was always there; the scene had not changed, but our discernment of it had changed. In writing to the saints of Ephesus, Paul prayed that God might give unto them "the spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of him: the eyes of [their] understanding being enlightened." While in the the definition just quoted Mrs. Eddy has used the familiar Scriptural terms for God, she has also used other terms which do not appear in the Bible. These terms bring to our thought phases of His character which are constantly set forth in the Bible and thus are both logical and Scriptural. But the most basic reason for their use is that they are demonstrable and provable. In a very striking passage in the Christian Science textbook, its author has written (p. 547), "You can prove for yourself, dear reader, the Science of healing, and so ascertain if the author has given you the correct interpretation of Scripture." Surely we could not ask for more than tangible, unassailable, definite proof.

God Is Divine Mind

In Job we are admonished, "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee," so let us see how we can gain that true understanding of God and thus lay hold upon that power divine which brings into human experience abiding joy, peace, and healing. The understanding of God as Mind is most helpful in enabling us to prove His power and presence. The word "infinite," which Christian Science constantly uses in connection with Mind, is of great significance and importance. The word "infinite" means "unlimited." That which is infinite has no peer, no competitor, no opponent, for there is nothing outside of it or beyond it. An infinite power must be all-power, for there is none beside it that can restrain it or curtail its activity. There is nothing that can be opposed to the infinite and All. As the Bible so clearly declares, "He is in one mind, and who can turn him? and what his soul desireth, even that he doeth."

Since God is Mind and All-power He must be the only creator, and Mind's creation must be the only creation. There is no other power that could bring anything into being. Right here Christian Science gives us another most helpful truth about God, or Mind, namely, that "Mind in every case is the eternal God, good" (Science and Health, p. 415). Since God is Mind, the only power, the only creator, then God's creation is a good creation. The power of infinite good that brought it into being must be supremely active in that creation. The only law operating in that creation is the law of Mind or good. The Scriptures frequently refer to the wisdom and knowledge of God. Wisdom is supreme, divine, unerring intelligence, and He who is all-wise governs His creation wisely, intelligently, and beneficently. The power of Mind or supreme good always operates to bring into manifestation the highest degree of good, the greatest manifestation of good.

The Allness Of Good

In the light of the foregoing facts, Christian Science, through its compassionate and loving ministry, shows us clearly and demonstrably the allness of good and the unreality of evil. The human mind has accepted the false belief in the reality of evil for so long that it is reluctant to acknowledge the great truth of being, the allness of good. It is only when proof displaces doubt and demonstration supersedes mere belief that the human mind forsakes its false basis and rejoices in healing. If a person does not think intelligently about something, he makes mistakes, that is, he gets the wrong answer in place of the right one. Evil is only a mistake, a mistaken sense or false concept about that which is true. To properly correct or overcome a mistake one must know the fact. To become impatient with the one who has made the mistake is never helpful, but to show him lovingly and kindly where he is wrong and to explain graciously to the erring one what is right, is healing and redemptive. Argument never brings conviction; demonstration is all-conclusive.

Demonstration Inculcates Faith

A man who was suffering from ulcers of the throat once came into a Christian Science practitioner's office. He said that Christian Science had been recommended to him, but he did not see how Christian Science could do anything for him, as he was an atheist, and that he had no faith in Christian Science treatment. It was lovingly explained to him that he did not need to have any faith, but that after he had been healed through God's power he would naturally have faith resulting from incontrovertible proof. Under those conditions he was willing to have Christian Science treatment. The treatment was given and a later examination showed that the trouble had entirely disappeared. That one proof of the power of God made available to man accomplished more than any amount of argument. The man who has lost his way and who has thereby wasted many valuable hours and traveled many useless miles needs to be shown the right way to reach his destination. To explain to him that he is on the wrong road is helpful, but to show him how to find the right road is best of all. After he has arrived at his destination quickly and safely he is not very apt to go back to the wrong road.

God Is the Only Presence

Since God is Mind, the one infinite good, the only power, He is the only presence. He who is All-power must be ever-present, for the supreme power of the universe could not be absent from the universe. How does God's power become operative in our experience? By the realization of His presence! The Bible speaks of "him that filleth all in all." The value and reality of anything is our consciousness of it. As we become conscious of the ever-presence of God or good, we lose the consciousness of evil and wrong, and its seeming power is rendered inoperative in our experience. God is ever-present. We only have to become conscious of His presence. As we are conscious of His presence we are unconscious of His absence. Because He is now here, evil is no-where.

There was a man whose sight had almost entirely disappeared. He went to see a Christian Science practitioner, and a treatment was given. A Christian Science treatment is the realization of the all-power and ever-presence of good. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 364) our revered Leader tells us that a practitioner of Christian Science is able "to heal the sick, by recognizing the supremacy and allness of good." Since good and the power of good are ever-present, the ability to see must be ever-present. Sight is a gift of God and must have been right there, for God was there. When this truth was realized, the sufferer, like the man whom Jesus healed, "came seeing," and his sight was fully restored. It was proved that the God-bestowed ability to see was ever-present; the inability to see was never present, was never anyone, anywhere, or anybody. The recognition of the presence of good was accompanied by the manifestation of the power, the activity, and expression of good.

The compassionate and loving ministry of Christian Science brings harmony to every situation, heals disease, uplifts human relationships into the realm of the good and true. The Psalmist sang, "Surely the righteous shall give thanks unto thy name: the upright shall dwell in thy presence." All that is ever present in God's creation is that which He has brought into being. Infinite Mind and divine good has brought forth its own pure and perfect ideas, and they are all that are ever present or expressed. As we perceive and discern God's presence we become conscious of harmony, not discord; love, not hate; joy, not sorrow; affluence, not want; goodness and virtue, not sin and evil. The man whose back is turned toward the sunset does not see its beauty and grandeur; he is not looking in the right direction. Christian Science keeps us looking in the right direction. It enables us to hold our gaze Godward, not earthward; to Mind's perfect expression, not to error's false presentments; to what God has done and which error has never undone.

True Standard of Thinking

As we are helped onward and upward through the gracious ministry of Christian Science, as we know God aright, as we discern His true creation, we have a basis or standard for our thinking by means of which we can bring into our lives that which is worthy and good and reject that which is baseless and false. The greatest treasure that we have, the most valuable possession, is the ability to think. That which will show us how to think aright is indeed priceless. To understand what is right and true is a divine gift with which no earthly talent can be compared. In speaking of it the Bible says: "Length of days is in her right hand; and in her left hand riches and honour. Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." The most important business in which we are engaged is thinking. The right thinker is engaged in the most profitable business in the world. In our human affairs we naturally invest in those enterprises which will bring us a right return and afford us the maximum of security and safety. The right thinker is engaged in a lofty enterprise whose returns never fail him, but are multiplied manyfold. His capital consists of right ideas and is never impaired, but remains intact and cannot be impaired.

The basis for all true thinking is most beautifully set forth in the Christian Science textbook on page 335, where we read, "Mind is the divine Principle, Love." How clearly this sets forth the foundation for that righteous thinking which alone brings peace, joy, success, health, and holiness! Since God is Mind and infinite Love, then every true thought must express Love. Every true thought originates in God, divine Mind, and must express Him. If any thought does not come from God, divine Love, then it is utterly lacking in truth, power, and reality. As we entertain those thoughts that reflect God, divine Love, the supreme power of the universe is on our side and we are on God's side. As the hymn so beautifully puts it, "He always wins who sides with God," for He is unfailingly on the right side. Every thought that expresses God has God's power behind it and is invincible. It cannot fail. Failure is unknown to God.

God's Power on The Side of Right

There was a man to whom a sum of money was owed which was being unlawfully withheld from him. One day, after making repeated efforts to secure that which was rightfully due him, but without success, he determined to make one more effort. Before doing so he carefully searched his own thought to see if he was acting in full conformity with that which was right. After a little heart-searching he found that he was withholding from another that which was his honest due. He immediately took care of this honest obligation, and inside of forty-eight hours he was paid the entire sum that was due him. When he aligned himself with that which was right, God's power became operative in his experience and the so-called power of evil was annulled. The thoughts of honesty and gratitude had omnipotence behind them; the thoughts of dishonesty and ingratitude were proved impotent and powerless. As the Bible so clearly states it, "In God I have put my trust; I will not fear what flesh can do unto me." As we entertain God's holy thoughts we need have no fear about what fleshly, carnal thinking is attempting to do, for it is nothing and can do nothing.

Basis of Healing

As we understand God better, as we see that He is always good, as we perceive more clearly that He is the only Mind and that the Mind that is God is infinite Love, we find the basis for all true healing and redemption. In seeking a method of accomplishing anything we necessarily seek that method which is most successful and capable of bringing about the desired results. Jesus was the most successful healer who ever lived, and his method was the most efficient ever known. His work was unfailingly and unerringly effective, and surely we can find no better way. Every material method is relying on some sort of power. One person may rely on the supposed power of a drug to assuage his suffering; one may depend on surgery to help him; another may seek a change of climate to benefit him; but in every instance he believes that the system employed has the power to relieve him of his distress. All material methods are, by their very nature, limited, tentative, and uncertain. At one time they will seem to help and then again they utterly fail; they often seem to benefit one and not another. Sometimes material means bring other difficulties which are far worse than the original trouble.

A true method of healing must operate uniformly, unerringly, and with divine certainty. Such a method was the one that Jesus used in his compassionate and loving ministry. Jesus never failed, even in the most extreme cases; he was never at a loss as to what to do; he never classified disease as curable or incurable; he never at any time admitted that it would take time to effect a cure, nor did he ever prophesy a long period of convalescence or recovery. What was the secret of his unfailing success? He was successful because he relied wholly and unreservedly on God, that supreme and infinite power which creates and maintains the universe. He knew that the power of God or good was unlimited and unrestricted, and because it is supreme it is ever-operative and universally available. God is infinite good and His power can only bring to pass goodness, health, holiness, harmony, and right. No matter how long an evil condition has seemed to exist, its seeming power is rendered null and void when God's supremacy is understood.

Jesus' Way of Healing

How beautifully Jesus proved this in the case of the boy who was afflicted with a dumb and deaf spirit, when his father brought him to Jesus for healing! You will recall that even the disciples had failed to cure him. Jesus asked the father how long this false condition had seemed to trouble the boy, and the father replied, "Of a child." Jesus then rebuked the dumb and deaf spirit and after he had cast him out the child was perfectly healed. Even though the difficulty had seemed to persist since childhood it was proved impotent and powerless. The power of infinite good had been there all the time; it had never been absent from God's universe, nor had it ever been unexpressed. Man's perfection and completeness forever exist in the Mind that is God. God's power, understood, only brings it into manifestation.

I knew a woman of quite advanced years who was perfectly healed in Christian Science of a serious difficulty that she had had all her earthly life. Another friend, although one whom the world called no longer young, was perfectly healed of total paralysis. Her testimony later appeared in one of our periodicals as an expression of gratitude to God for His goodness, beneficence, and love. True being is timeless and ageless. Infinite good knows no periods of ebb and flow, but is forever expressed to all His children. In the instance just referred to Jesus "rebuked the foul spirit," which shows clearly that the malady was not primarily physical, although it seemed to express itself materially. The error was only a lying belief about man, and when Jesus rebuked it, repudiated it, and denied its reality and power, it was destroyed. False belief is never true, no matter how long it has been believed, and Jesus proved that although the discord had been present "of a child," it was not God-created and never was a part of man.

God Is the Only Spirit

The compassionate and loving ministry of Christian Science brings to us another great blessing—the understanding of God as Spirit. It leads us forever away from any thought of God as corporeal, humanized, or limited. It takes us completely away from the trammels and limitations of a finite belief about God and reveals to us His infinitude as omnipresent Spirit, infinite Truth, boundless Love, and limitless good. As we understand this great fact we gain a released sense of life and attain the great possibilities of tireless and infinite Being. In "Miscellaneous Writings" our beloved Leader tells us (p. 282), "Remember, it is personality, and the sense of personality in God or in man, that limits man." God never limits man. "Of his fulness have all we received, and grace for grace," and the recognition of this truth unfetters man and gives him that spiritual dominion that God gave the man of His creating and which is forever his by divine right. The Bible declares that God made man in His own image and likeness, and, since God is infinite Spirit, that likeness must be a spiritual or divinely mental likeness. It could not be a physical likeness but a likeness of character; that is, man must express the nature or qualities of God. God is Truth and man expresses Truth. God is Love, so man reflects Love. God is good, so man manifests the goodness of God. God is the only power, so man embodies the strength and power of God. The man of God, the real man, never manifests weakness, inability, incapacity, or failure. Strength, ability, capacity, and freedom are inherent in man because he reflects God, good.

God Creates All Good

God is infinite Spirit, in whom is all good and from whom all good comes, or, as the Bible states it, it is God "who giveth us richly all things to enjoy." As we recognize our divine sonship we become spiritually aware or divinely conscious of that spiritual good or divine beneficence that is always at hand. Good does not increase or decrease, but through spiritual enlightenment we become increasingly conscious of its presence and power. When one manifests a degree of success we often hear it said, "He is making good." Of course such a phrase is not a correct statement of the true status of things. No one creates any good; God has created all the good there is and made it accessible to mankind. It is man's natural inheritance and his right to enjoy it. Our enjoyment of it is in direct proportion to our recognition of it. Humanity does not make good, but only appropriates the good that God has made.

There was a man who had thought of himself as incapable of doing a certain kind of work. Shortly after becoming a student of Christian Science he was offered a position along this line which he accepted and which he filled most worthily. The Scriptures declare, "I am full of power by the spirit of the Lord." Practically interpreted, spiritual understanding reveals that the man of God is a man of ability, strength, capacity, resourcefulness, keenness, and perspicacity. A proper recognition of the source of his ability brings with it that cardinal virtue, humility. When we see that all ability is God-derived, we use our talents not to exalt self but to glorify God. Self-exaltation darkens our way; God-glorification sheds the full light of truth and good on our path. As the hymn so beautifully puts it:

"God works in us to will,
He works in us to do;
His is the power by which we act,
His be the glory too."
—(Hymn 354 Christian Science Hymnal.)

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Bible tells us that our citizenship is in heaven. As children of Soul, as the ideas of God and the heirs of immortality, we have a heavenly estate secure in the kingdom of Mind. To those of us who have gained some understanding of this great truth, what a privilege is granted in being followers of that great and noble woman, our beloved Leader, Mrs. Eddy, who has brought this great truth to the world and made it available to all mankind. Truly she exemplified in the fullest degree that true ministry which is doing things needful and helpful, rendering aid and being serviceable. She brought to the world that true knowledge of God, infinite good, which alone can meet humanity's need, still its strife, end its fears, heal its diseases, and bring the kingdom of heaven to earth. When this sublime truth came to our Leader and lifted her from disease to health, from death to life, she recognized the priceless gift that had come to her. After proving the rightness of her discovery in many, many cases of healing she gave her discovery to the world in her great textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." She also devised ways and means to protect her discovery and make it available to mankind in its purity and correctness. This holy ministry is carried on through the agencies of The Mother Church, which divine wisdom led our Leader to establish. This church was ever near to her heart. She worked for it, she sacrificed for it and gave to it her full measure of devotion. The opportunity is ours to carry on lovingly and humbly the great work which she established under God's direction and to whom she ever looked for guidance. He too will guide us aright and lead us onward as we follow faithfully the path which our Leader has pointed out. This path is always the path of love, the way of kindness, consecrated endeavor, true humility, and spotless purity. Thus journeying on, our holy aims will be blessed of the Father and our greatest joy will be

"To point that living way, to speak
The truth that makes men free,
To bring that quick'ning life from heaven,
[In] highest ministry."
—(Hymn 131, Christian Science Hymnal.)

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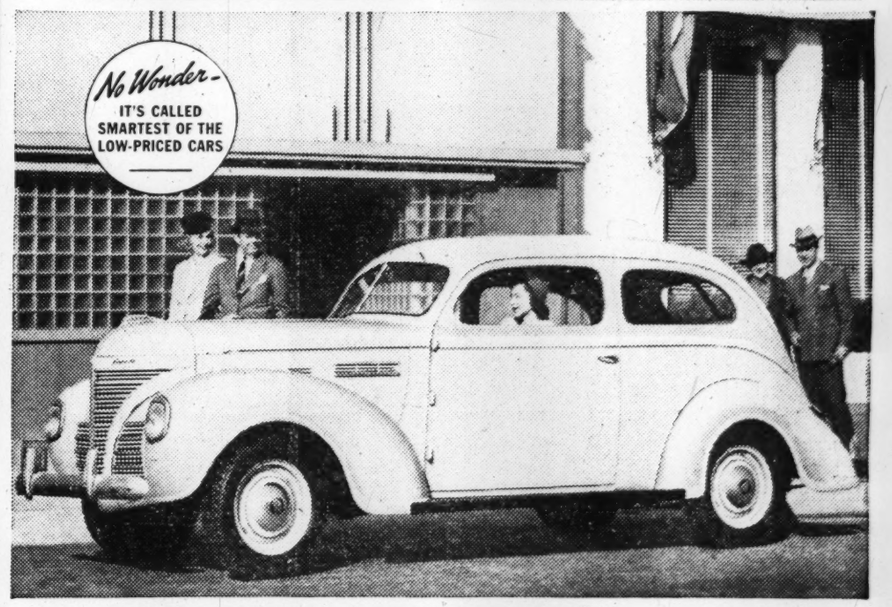

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Cincinnati Sees Rare Collection Of Indian Relics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Unfolding what a half century's accumulating has brought, an American Indian Collection has just been opened to public view in the Cincinnati Art Museum. Fifty thousand archaeological and ethnological specimens have been catalogued and restored as a WPA project under the direction of Gustav G. Carlson, instructor in sociology and anthropology at the University of Cincinnati, to make what the Museum officials believe to be a collection ranking with the most important Indian Collections of this country.

Pottery, copper bracelets, pipes, tablets, stone, bone and wood images and tools, arrow and spear heads, basketry, blankets and clothing classified and restored tell a story of the American Indian from the Pre-Columbian or Aboriginal to the present era of these natives. The Museum had been accumulating these articles since 1887 through gifts and acquisitions with the Dr. L. C. Heighway Collection as the most important contribution. Parts of the collection had been shown from time to time but only in scattered and unrelated sections.

Thirty WPA workers under the guidance of Mr. Carlson, who has become an authority on Indian lore, restored the pottery pieces, catalogued the specimens, painted maps to indicate the location of tribes and prepared a decorative and instructive background for the Indian Galleries. So abundant are the specimens that it has not only been possible to establish the permanent exhibition for the Museum but also to prepare a number of circulating exhibits for use in the public schools. These latter exhibits contain representative examples of Indian artifacts as well as a series of maps, pictures and lantern slides depicting the life and culture of the Indian, according to Mr. Carlson.

The materials are largely related to the Pre-Columbian Indian of the Ohio area such as the Mound Builders but also include a large number of items from Arkansas, the Southwest and Mexico. There are also important items from the southeastern section of this country, from the Northwest Coast, and from South America.

The archaeological collection, principally from the Mound Builder area, includes a large number of stone, bone, metal and shell objects as well as an extensive collection of pottery. In this are found copper bracelets, limestone tempered pottery, stone celts, grooved axes, ear spools, head dresses, breast plates, needles, fish hooks, and incised jars.

The Nasca and Inca periods are represented with Peruvian textiles and pottery.

The ethnological materials are also quite extensive, including basketry, pottery, blankets, clothing, musical instruments and weapons. Even the contemporary Pueblo is represented with a rich collection of water colors.

'Hold On, There'

Wide World

Regular Passenger

LONDON—Back-seat riding on a bicycle is routine to this cat, which is holding on so tenaciously to its master. Notice it even has the correct way to park a perfectly good tail so that it will not catch in the spokes.

Day Camps Again Planned by City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla.—Looking forward to increased attendance in the Stay-At-Home summer camps conducted each year by the six Tulsa Community Centers, the directors have begun making plans for an enlarged program. Funds raised with the recent showing of the puppet play "Pinocchio" will help finance the work.

The Stay-At-Home camps for children from 4 to 14 years of age will be held for the third time this summer. The registration, which was 350 in 1937, was more than doubled by an attendance of 756 in 1938.

The children come at 9 o'clock in the morning, bring their lunches and stay until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for a supervised recreation program.

There is no admission charge to the centers or to the camps, and no regimentation, each child being permitted to choose his activity.

Fishermen Sail Up Clyde to Plead For Herring Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland — Eighty fishermen sailed up the River Clyde recently to press claims of the herring industry at the Highland and Industrial Conference in Glasgow. They only left their boats when they reached the center of the City.

Six fishermen were deputed to speak at the Conference and explain difficulties under which fishing is carried on today. The men came in 13 of the boats making up the local fleet of Carradale and Dunure and sacrified two nights fishing to come personally to state their case. They paid their own expenses also, and attended the Conference in thick-knitted woolen jerseys and working clothes.

Their case was presented with brevity and dignity. Among temporary aids advocated was a West Coast canning factory, new harbors, and the voluntary but uniform eating of a herring a week by every Scot.

Model Railroaders Run Lilliput Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—When Evanston fathers, big brothers, and uncles now want to play with trains, they don't have to bother Junior. They have formed their own Evanston Model Railroad Club, which is so much a railroad organization that headquarters are maintained in the Main Street Station of the North Western Railroad.

Having recently completed laying of 1,200 feet of main line track and yards, the club is now concentrating on development of scenery. Because they want to make their pseudo railroad travel as realistic as possible, they are building plaster of paris mountains, valleys, embankments, and bridges. They are also constructing model buildings and towns, stations and switch towers.

A control board which accommodates four "engineers" is elevated several feet above the tracks to afford unobstructed view of the entire system.

Pacific Grove Keeps Ban Against Liquor Despite Wet Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PACIFIC GROVE, Calif. — Pacific Grove successfully withstood the third attempt to change its unbroken, 63-year-old, "dry" status when the California State Board of Equalization, meeting in Sacramento, unanimously rejected the application of Anton E. Hansen for an off-sale liquor license. The permit was rejected on grounds it would be "contrary to public morals and welfare."

Mayor E. K. Bramblett expressed the pleasure of a great number of his constituents with the decision, saying:

"I believe the future of Pacific Grove depends on keeping our city just what it is, a city of homes. We cannot do this if the town is thrown 'wide open.'"

Pacific Grove is one of the few California cities in which liquor sales are prohibited under property restriction clauses written by the city founders, the Pacific Grove Retreat Association, a Methodist organization. The property restriction clauses prohibit the sale of liquor in Pacific Grove under penalty of reversion of property to the Retreat Association.

Book Loans Speed At Evanston Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—Circulation of Evanston Public Library books reached an all-time peak in March of this year, Miss Ida Faye Wright, librarian, reports. During the month a total of 87,529 books were circulated, representing an increase of 1,359 over the same month last year. This is reported to be the peak circulation for any month in the 65 years the library has served Evanston.

Ironically, the peak month also was marked by the announcement that severe expense curtailment measures will go into effect May 1, due to a slash of 11 per cent in the assessed valuation of Evanston and a specific drop of $6,000 in the Library's tax income.

Airplane Exhaust Pollute? Why, It Can't Be Measured

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Aircraft traffic over this major aviation center has become thick enough to prompt the query whether or not the air could be polluted by aircraft exhaust. The question was asked by a radio listener who sent it to a broadcaster; the latter asked the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Department of Meteorology and Aeronautics, and here's the answer:

"Even should the sky be filled by thousands of airplanes and with little or no wind movement except that produced by the propellers, the most sensitive recording instrument let alone personal perception could not detect the least contamination of the air by the exhaust gases."

New School on Sad Site

NEW LONDON, Texas (AP)—Pat M. Neff, President of Baylor University and former Texas Governor, has dedicated the $400,000 New London High School, built over the spot where 294 teachers and children perished in an explosion March 18, 1937.

News Carried in China by Boat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — A floating government school, equipped with auditorium, books, radio, and movie apparatus, is reported on tour of Chinese rivers, giving information on sanitation, music, news, and such practical technique as might be needed in case of air raids and chemical warfare.

Much of Chinese life, points out the National Geographic Society, is already linked with its waterways. In this vast, thickly peopled country, an intricate network of canals, creeks, and rivers does duty in place or, or as a supplement to, roads. Millions of Chinese families live in junks anchored outside the teeming cities. Though modern steamers now chug up and down China's internal flowing roads, the ancient and characteristic junk is still a familiar sight. In various colors and shapes, these craft carry much of China's enormous river-borne trade. Occasionally one even crosses the ocean.

Angell Advises Fight for Freedom On Economic Scale to Avoid a Fall

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 16 (AP)—Dr. James Rowland Angell, former President of Yale University, warned last night that "very sudden changes in fundamental freedom may occur" here if economic problems are not solved.

Dr. Angell, now Educational Counselor of the National Broadcasting Company, in an address at the 38th annual dinner of the University Club of Syracuse said:

"All history that I know shows that when men are sufficiently in despair, when men are tired of seeing their children ill-housed, ill-fed, and ill-clothed, you may get a reaction so evidently a reaction of despair, one of taking to the less evil to avoid an evil you have suffered. . . .

"In the last analysis, not only has political freedom got to be fought for and maintained, but intellectual and moral freedom have also got to be incessantly fought for and preserved."

Evening College At T. C. U. Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Texas — The Evening College of Texas Christian University, which is now on its third year, is proving popular, according to officials of the institution. A check recently made showed 535 students. Less than 300 attended the college during its first session.

"This night school affords an opportunity for students to obtain degrees, finish courses which they were forced to abandon in some cases in order to earn a livelihood and to permit them to gain a higher standing in life," said Dr. E. M. Waits, who since the fall of 1916 has been president of the university.

The enrollment at the Evening College does not include the 1,251 students who represent 28 of the United States.

Occupying a site of 75 acres which has been attractively landscaped, the University has eight main buildings. They are the Administration Building, Jarvis Hall for girls, Goode and Clark Halls for boys, Brite College of the Bible, Burnett Library, Gymnasium and the Stadium which seats 20,000 persons and which, when completed, will seat approximately 50,000.

Texas Wesleyan College, formerly a woman's college, is now co-educational. Besides the usual college courses it presents courses in music and fine arts.

North Texas Agricultural College, a state supported institution, has added several buildings in recent years and has an enrollment of 1,200 boys and girls. It has a faculty of 70 members and maintains a large cadet band. The college is in Tarrant County and is 12 miles east of Forth Worth. The other institutions mentioned in this article are in Fort Worth's city limits.

Pony Express Speed Duplicated by Cowboy

BILLINGS, Mont. (AP)—There's plenty of "go" in the horse yet.

Bill Holzworth, cowboy, wanted to convince himself the old pony express riders could make up to 10 miles an hour in continuous travel. He galloped into town from Glendive, Wyo., 23 hours after he started the 230 mile journey. He used three mounts ridden in relays.

New President for Butler

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Butler University has chosen Dr. Daniel Sommer Robinson, a 1910 graduate, as its President. He will succeed Dr. James W. Putnam, who announced his retirement several weeks ago. For the past 10 years Dr. Robinson has headed the philosophy department of Indiana University.

Los Angeles Called Travel Reservoir

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—At the dedication of the $11,000,000 Union Passenger Station here, President E. J. Engel of the Santa Fe System, one of the three lines having a common depot for the first time, called Los Angeles "the largest reservoir from which is drawn, and the largest reservoir into which is poured, more long-distance travelers than from all other cities served by the three railroads."

President A. D. McDonald of the Southern Pacific and President W. M. Jeffers of Union Pacific lines likewise spoke.

Dinosaur Passes Aeons Ago —Its Trail Remains Today

SANTA FE, N. M. (AP)—A set of dinosaur footprints, probably the most perfect discovered, has been found in the Navajo Indian Reservation adjoining Grand Canyon National Park.

H. C. Bryant, acting Park Superintendent, has just reported the discovery, terming it "of unusual interest since it is believed that there is probably no exhibit in the world, exposed at the present time, showing such a long series of perfect dinosaur tracks.

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Aunt Charlotte's Tie

I AM NOT, unfortunately, entitled to wear an old school tie; nor, in fact, a tie whose colors denote any definite associations. I never attended either a public school or a university; and the only club to which I have belonged was a luncheon club, whose members wore no distinctive tie except, perhaps, when some of the old boys tucked napkins into their collars. It must be confessed that, at times, I have felt a little irked by my disability. When my friends appear, as they constantly do, in chromatic neckwear that is eloquent of the ancient and famous institutions that they have adorned, I become aware of a certain nebulousness in my background that is disturbing. Looking back, I cannot see myself, as they can, in the perspective of the years outlined against a bold landscape; and I begin to have a strange feeling that there is, well, still something a trifle indefinite about me.

At least, that was my reaction until quite recently, when I had some rather interesting experiences, as the result of wearing Aunt Charlotte's tie. Aunt Charlotte's idea of a present is invariably a tie, and equally invariably it is too bright an idea for me to wear; but on this occasion, dressing rather absent-mindedly, I snatched up her last offering and only discovered what had happened when I was fully dressed and had no time to rid myself of its flamboyant stripes.

* * *

Sitting in the tube train on the way to the office, I was painfully conscious of the sudden, startled gaze that a gentleman on the seat opposite mine fixed upon me. It was the tie, I guessed, that had shaken his equanimity and, when he blinked hard, I knew that he could scarcely believe his eyes; but I was not prepared for his next move. He rose suddenly, crossed over, sat down beside me and remarked positively:

"You're 'Froggy' Baxter."

I think he may have paused for an instant here, but I am not sure; so great was the assurance in his tone that I was a little dazed. I had to collect my wits, not to answer a question, but, rather, to repel an attack upon my identity. At any rate, it was the last pause that he made for some time.

"I couldn't be sure at first," he galloped on. "You've changed a bit; but the tie settled it. Haven't got the nerve to wear one myself—bit of an eyeful, y'know. But you always had nerve—The times I've laughed over that speech of yours at the sports' supper, when you ragged old Trimble. Never shall I forget his face. How you had the cheek! It was a jolly clever speech, though, and it's my belief it did him a power of good. 'Member old 'Codger' Phipps, too, and the time—"

I found my voice. "I'm afraid," I broke in, as gently as possible, "that my name isn't Baxter."

He paused, with his mouth open.

"Not—" he began; and stopped again. "But—" Once more he broke off, doubt grew on his face, he leant forward and peered anxiously at my tie. The result left him purple with embarrassment. "I thought—I'm sorry—I thought you were wearing an Old Meldonian tie, y'know," he stammered.

I apologized—in any case, Aunt Charlotte's tie demanded one—and there was something in his attitude that suggested I had definitely shown good form in doing so. But he was still profoundly shaken.

"Not at all," he muttered. "Most unfortunate. Never thought there was one like it—too ghastly altogether—er—that is, my mistake. Hope you'll excuse me"; and, with that, he absolutely leapt to his feet and bolted down the rocking carriage as far from me as he could get.

* * *

I was disappointed. I should have liked to hear more of Froggy, and the sports' supper. I was almost on the point of going in pursuit; but I am glad that I refrained, for that same evening, coming home in the tube, I met another Old Meldonian. He was less impetuous in his approach than the former, but equally sure of his ground.

"Hello!" he said to me. "Old Meldonian, I see. You look as though you were about my time, too."

I shook my head, explained—and apologized. Then, hastily, while he was still only slightly pink, I went on: "But I've heard of a fellow there I'd like to hear more of. D'you remember 'Froggy' Baxter?"

His complexion lightened and interest sprang into his face.

"'Froggy' Baxter! I should think I do. Great chap. He and I—"

* * *

Well, I learnt all about the supper, and a great deal more concerning other exploits of Froggy. After that, I casually mentioned 'Codger' Phipps and he kept us occupied until we arrived at my station.

"By the way, what's your name?" I inquired, as I got up.

"Wootton," he replied; and I made a mental note of it. For I had an idea; and two days later I was able to put it into execution. I espied the first Old Meldonian in a carriage, so I promptly got in, and sat down beside him.

"Good morning," I began.

He looked hurt. "H'm—m'm," he mumbled.

"I wanted to ask you," I persisted ruthlessly, "if you remember a chap called Wootton at Meldon?"

"What! Not 'Puffer' Wootton? You bet I do." He beamed at me. "Why, he was the fellow who—"

* * *

Since then I have met three more fellows on the strength of Aunt Charlotte's tie; and the whole five have accepted me, if I may put it so, as an honorary Old Meldonian. It is, perhaps, an unconscious attitude on their part; but it is an honor for which I have striven, and one that affords me a great deal of satisfaction. Slowly, I am acquiring a background; and, even though it is a second-hand one, it is none the less precious to me. How well I know the old school now! Without persuading myself that I was at Meldon, as George IV persuaded himself he was at Waterloo, I am almost convinced that I know as much of it as those who were there. I can call up so many of the men I would have met in my time—at Trimble's House, of course; I can see the Upper Field with the six tall elms behind the pavilion, and the quadrangle where Codger lit his famous bonfire of top hats—and soon I shall see them without any aid from the imagination. For I intend to visit the dear old place in the summer holidays. In the meantime, I hope to meet other Old Boys—the only thing that worries me is how long Aunt Charlotte's tie will wear; for I am pretty certain that there cannot be another quite the same.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

Cardinal

A cardinal and April rain—
Let those who thirst for joy know these;
The clear and vibrant redbird note
That glorifies the dripping trees.

Let those who seek for beauty go
Down rain-washed streets where trees are tall,
And through the misty air, look up
To where the redbirds call.

If one finds joy in simple things,
If one has learned to watch and hear,
Above his head may blithely sound
A cardinal's high note of cheer.

And when the days are dark and wet,
When showers strike upon the pane,
It is a joyous thing to hear
A redbird calling through the rain.

—MARGARET E. PECK, in "American Lyric Poetry." (New York: Galleon.)

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At Least Half a Poet

IN A SENSE, the one who most fully appreciates any of the arts is the one who has himself worked with the techniques of the arts. A violin concert is never more fully appreciated than by that member of the audience who plays the instrument; a painting than by the one who paints; and a poem than by the one who has written poems. We cannot all be masters of the arts; we cannot all exhibit our paintings or get our poems published—but we can gain more from the works of others when we understand something of the creative process involved. True appreciation implies this: that we shall understand and put ourselves, so far as we are able, into the position of another, looking at life from his point of view. . . .

Every reader must be at least half a poet. The Japanese realize this, and are therefore able to use as two of their standard forms the *tanka* and the *hokku*, poems of thirty-one and seventeen syllables respectively, the reader interpreting imaginatively what the poet has suggested. He can do this only because he understands the nature of the material and because he appreciates, and is sympathetic towards, the point of view of the writer. He may never give the time to develop the art of writing for himself (though many of the Japanese do so) but he considers a lifetime too brief for training himself in the appreciation of poetry. . . .

The study of the structural principles of English versification likewise can make us more sensitive to the beauties of poetry in general, and to the subtleties of the poet's technique. It can make us feel that we are not among strangers when we find ourselves with poems or when we wander among the various forms of poetry.—From "The Elements of English Verse," by LAWRENCE JOHN ZILLMAN. (New York: Macmillan.)

By Courtesy of "Masterpieces of Art" Exhibition, New York World's Fair, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A PRINCE OF SAXONY: *A Painting by Lucas Cranach, the Elder*

THE RENAISSANCE in German art culminated in the work of three masters, Albrecht Durer, Hans Holbein, and Lucas Cranach, the Elder. The latter is not as well known as his two contemporaries, who surpassed his workmanship in many respects. But Crannach was the one who responded more deeply to the religious tendencies of the time, and he has been called, "The painter of the Reformation."

Cranach, who lived from 1472 to 1553, was honored as court painter of the House of Saxony. This portrait, which was loaned by the Ralph Harmon Booth Collection, Grosse Point, Michigan, to the "Masterpieces of Art" Exhibition at the New York World's Fair, is the likeness of a prince of the House of Saxony. It is painted in a characteristically German way with emphasis upon details, all wrought with clarity and completeness. Line is the chief instrument of expression. The Germans of Cranach's era had not assimilated the lights and shadows, the dramatic and restless chiaroscuro from the Italians. They continued to work with line for contour, form and texture. They had become masters of linear design, and they could, when they chose, make the line very active and free, forceful or delicate.

D. A.

Music

This day is full of music. All the day
The melodies have run upon the strings
In lightest mirth, or wistful murmurings,
Or subtle, half-illusive wraiths of song.
I gathered memory's shell, and held it near.
Far-falling water from high Glion fell,
Cascading gently on the inward ear,
And little rivulets ran through the mind,
Calling like softest echoes. Now the roar
Of great waves beating on an English shore,
And laughter of the pebbles as the long
Green tenuous fingers clutch at them.
From a far country comes another song
Of church bells chiming on the evening air
Familiar hymns, as some quiet mother will,
Her children gathered round her, hushed and still,
And she so kind, and sure.
And now the day
Draws gently to the close; the fire burns low,
And I, who nothing did while music poured
About me, from the embers' dimming glow
Pluck the soft accents of the homing chord.

ROSEMARY CÉLINE COBHAM

Acting Is Also a Craft

THE ACTOR'S ART has no definite laws. "The end of all acting," said Henry Irving, "is 'to hold the mirror up to Nature.' Different actors have different methods, but that is their common purpose which can be accomplished only by the closest study and observation. Acting, like every other art, has a mechanism. No painter, however great his imaginative power, can succeed in pure ignorance of the technicalities of his art; and no actor can make much progress till he has mastered a certain mechanism which is within the scope of patient intelligence. Beyond that is the sphere in which a magnetic personality exercises a power of sympathy which is irresistible and indefinable. That is great acting, but though it is inborn and cannot be taught, it can be brought forth only when the actor is master of the methods of his craft."— From "Training for the Stage," by ARTHUR HORNBLOW. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Italy Once Had Another Venice

IT WOULD SEEM that in classical times Ravenna stood, like modern Venice, in the centre of a huge lagoon, the fresh waters of the Ronco and the Po mixing with the salt waves of the Adriatic round its very walls. The houses of the city were built on piles; canals instead of streets formed the means of communication, and these were always filled with water artificially conducted from the southern estuary of the Po. Round Ravenna extended a vast morass, for the most part under shallow water, but rising at intervals into low islands like the Lido or Murano or Torcello which surround Venice. These islands were celebrated for their fertility: the vines and fig-trees and pomegranates, springing from a fat and fruitful soil, watered with constant moisture, and fostered by a mild sea-wind and liberal sunshine, yielded crops that for luxuriance and quality surpassed the harvests of any orchards on the mainland. All the conditions of life in old Ravenna seem to have resembled those of modern Venice; the people went about in gondolas, and in the early morning barges laden with fresh fruit or meat and vegetables flocked from all quarters to the city of the sea. Water also had to be procured from the neighboring shore, for, as Martial says, a well at Ravenna was more valuable than a vineyard. Again, between the city and the mainland ran a long low causeway all across the lagoon like that on which the trains now glide into Venice. Strange to say, the air of Ravenna was remarkably salubrious: this fact, and the ease of life that prevailed there, and the security afforded by the situation of the town, rendered it a most desirable retreat for the monarchs of Italy during those troublous times in which the empire nodded to its fall. . . .

As early as the sixth century, the sea had already retreated to such a distance from Ravenna that orchards and gardens were cultivated on the spot where once the galleys of the Caesars rode at anchor.—From "Sketches and Studies in Southern Europe," by JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS.

Man's Nature Is Divine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JUDGING FROM THE evidence of the senses, it would seem that men, while expressing many good and constructive tendencies, are nevertheless often governed by selfish and unworthy motives, desires, and aims. Selfishness, greed, pride of place and power, lust, envy, malice, hatred, revenge, and fear seem to a considerable extent to govern human relations and result in suffering, strife, bitterness, discontent, inhumanity, and chaos. If the generally accepted concept of man as preponderantly evil were true, then indeed humanity might well despair of gaining enduring freedom and peace. But even a casual study of history reveals the fact that, in spite of repeated setbacks and reverses, nations and peoples are reaching out for and, in a degree, demonstrating a better sense of government, law, justice, and equality. Why is this? Because deep down in the consciousness of mankind is the unconquerable conviction that freedom from all tyranny, oppression, and injustice, is man's God-given right; which indeed it is.

All intolerance and lust for power, all pride and self-will, arise from a false sense of man's origin and nature. They are the result of a belief that man is material, born of the flesh; of belief in a material universe, where good is limited, where wealth, success, and security are dependent upon the accumulation of matter, often at the expense of others. These false concepts are the very fountainhead of all human discord and strife, and so long as they are accepted as real, it is certain that humanity can never find lasting peace, order, and harmony.

Nearly two thousand years ago, Christ Jesus came teaching that God is the Father of man, and that all—not merely this group or that nation, but all—are in reality the children of God. In our time, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has revealed God as Father-Mother, the only source, origin, and creator of man and the universe. In Genesis we read (1:27), "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them." God is Spirit. Then, as Christian Science teaches, the image and likeness of God, Spirit, must be spiritual. In other words, man's likeness to God does not consist of any physical resemblance to his Maker, as is sometimes believed, for that would make God material and humanly circumscribed, subject to all the foibles and limitations of mortal man.

Man's likeness to God includes all Godlike qualities—love, purity, goodness, holiness. Such qualities are the very substance of his being. They constitute the Christ-ideal, which the beloved Master so wonderfully manifested, and comprise man's true nature and individuality. Mrs. Eddy, writing in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 475), refers to man, in part, as "that which has no separate mind from God; that which has not a single quality underived from Deity." Man's nature, then, is divine. He is the complete and eternal expression of God, good.

Many earnest Christian Scientists are daily proving, in some degree, the truth of these statements. They are learning that as they manifest the divine nature, they are establishing peace and harmony in their experience. Through spiritualization of thought Scientists are enabled to destroy for themselves and others all hampering and destructive belief in evil and its suppositious power. This is indeed humanity's necessity: to understand and acknowledge the allness and perfection of God and His creation, including man, and to overcome and destroy the belief in evil as a part of man, as being desirable, profitable, or as having the least degree of power, authority, or endurance. God is good, and God is infinite. This eliminates the possibility of evil being anywhere or anything. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 102): "Mankind must learn that evil is not power. Its so-called despotism is but a phase of nothingness." And on pages 367 and 368 she declares, "Evil is but the counterpoise of nothingness." Man is idea, governed, maintained, and directed by divine Mind, God, in pure, holy, loving, unselfish activity. Thus, no egotism, self-will, animosity, or kindred errors, can enter the consciousness of God's man, because such negative qualities belong not to the divine nature. They are of the carnal or mortal mind, and are therefore untrue and unreal. No matter how loudly the voice of evil may seem to roar, Christian Scientists, conscious of the omnipotence of God, divine Love, and of man's oneness with the Father, joyously and steadfastly await the fulfillment of His purpose, assured that error cannot forever continue to boast itself above good, or bring disaster to humanity.

Nothing can stay the course of God's plan and purpose, nothing can defeat the ultimate salvation of all men from belief in and fear of evil. "I will overturn, overturn, overturn, it: and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is; and I will give it him" (Ezekiel 21:27). All error must eventually fade from human consciousness, must yield before the spiritual understanding of omnipotent, omnipresent Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

River Mist

The mist lifted silently from the moving river
Leaving it free—a clear and shining thing.

The mist lifted silently from the moving river.
There on the low near-island I saw the wing
Of a heron glance in the light as he stood in the marshes,
Foot uplifted, head facing into the sun.
The moving sparkle that lay on the changing river
And the glint of his feathers, newly preened, were one
With the sheen of the slanting leaves of a poplar tree,
Were one with the ripened wheat reflecting the gleam
Lying in checkered patches there in the bottoms.

The mist lifted silently from the moving stream.

JO BAGOT

Des Menschen Wesen ist göttlich

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

NACH DEM AUGENSCHEIN der Sinne zu urteilen hat es den Anschein, daß die Menschen trotz vieler guter und hilfreicher Neigungen, die sie zum Ausdruck bringen, oft von selbstischen und unwürdigen Beweggründen, Wünschen und Bestrebungen getrieben werden. Selbstsucht, Habgier, Standes- und Machtstolz, Begierde, Neid, Bosheit, Haß, Rache und Furcht scheinen die menschlichen Beziehungen in beträchtlichem Maße zu regieren und zu Leiden, Streit, Bitterkeit, Unzufriedenheit, Unmenschlichkeit und Verwirrung zu führen. Wenn die allgemeine Vorstellung, daß der Mensch vorherrschend böse sei, wahr wäre, könnte die Menschheit wahrlich am Erlangen dauernder Freiheit und dauernden Friedens verzweifeln. Aber selbst ein flüchtiger Blick in die Weltgeschichte enthüllt die Tatsache, daß Völker und Menschen trotz wiederholter Rückschläge und Wechselfälle nach einem besseren Sinn von Regierung, Gesetz, Gerechtigkeit und Gleichberechtigung trachten und ihn in gewissem Maße beweisen. Warum? Weil die Menschheit im tiefsten Innern unerschütterlich überzeugt ist, daß das Freisein von aller Gewaltherrschaft, Unterdrückung und Ungerechtigkeit des Menschen gottgegebenes Recht ist, was es tatsächlich auch ist.

Alle Unduldsamkeit und Machtbegierde, aller Stolz und Eigenwille entspringen einem falschen Sinn des Ursprungs und des Wesens des Menschen. Sie sind die Folge des Glaubens, daß der Mensch materiell, vom Fleisch geboren sei; des Glaubens an ein materielles Weltall, wo das Gute begrenzt ist, wo Gesundheit, Erfolg und Sicherheit von der Anhäufung von Materie, oft auf Kosten anderer, abhängig ist. Gerade diese falschen Begriffe sind die Ursache alles menschlichen Mißklangs und Streits; und solange sie für wirklich gehalten werden, ist es gewiß, daß die Menschheit keine dauernde Ruhe, Ordnung und Harmonie finden kann.

Vor fast 2000 Jahren kam Christus Jesus und lehrte, daß Gott der Vater des Menschen ist und daß alle—nicht bloß diese Gruppe oder jenes Volk, sondern alle—in Wirklichkeit die Kinder Gottes sind. In unserer Zeit hat Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Gott als Vater-Mutter, als den einzigen Ursprung, Urheber und Schöpfer des Menschen und des Weltalls enthüllt. Im 1. Buch Mose lesen wir (Kap. 1, 27): „Und Gott schuf den Menschen ihm zum Bilde, zum Bilde Gottes schuf er ihn; und schuf sie einen Mann und ein Weib" Gott ist der Geist. Dann muß das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, des Geistes, geistig sein, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt. Mit andern Worten, des Menschen Gottähnlichkeit ist nicht eine leibliche Ähnlichkeit mit seinem Schöpfer, wie manchmal geglaubt wird; denn das würde Gott materiell und menschlich umgrenzt, allen Schwächen und Begrenzungen des sterblichen Menschen untertan machen.

Des Menschen Gottähnlichkeit schließt alle göttlichen Eigenschaften—Leben, Reinheit, Güte, Heiligkeit—in sich. Solche Eigenschaften sind die wahre Substanz seines Seins. Sie bilden das Christusideal, das der geliebte Meister so wunderbar bekundete, und umfassen des Menschen wahre Natur und Eigenart. Mrs. Eddy bezeichnet in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 475) den Menschen als „das, was kein von Gott getrenntes Gemüt hat; das, was keine einzige Eigenschaft hat, die nicht der Gottheit entlehnt ist". Des Menschen Wesen ist also göttlich. Der Mensch ist der vollständige und ewige Ausdruck Gottes, des Guten.

Viele ernste Christliche Wissenschafter beweisen täglich in gewissem Grade die Wahrheit dieser Erklärungen. Sie lernen verstehen, daß sie in dem Maße Frieden und Harmonie erfahren, wie sie das göttliche Wesen bekunden. Durch Vergeistigung des Denkens können die Wissenschafter für sich und für andere allen hemmenden und zerstörenden Glauben an das Böse und seine mutmaßliche Macht vernichten. Die Menschheit muß unbedingt die Allheit und Vollkommenheit Gottes und Seiner Schöpfung einschließlich des Menschen verstehen und anerkennen und den Glauben, daß das Böse ein Teil des Menschen sei, daß es begehrenswert oder nützlich sei oder auch nur im geringsten Macht, Einfluß oder Bestand habe, überwinden und vernichten. Gott ist gut und Gott ist unendlich. Dies schließt die Möglichkeit aus, daß das Böse irgendwo oder etwas sei. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 102): „Die Menschheit muß lernen, daß das Böse keine Macht ist. Seine sogenannte Gewaltherrschaft ist nur eine Phase des Nichts". Und auf Seite 367 und 368 erklärt sie: „Das Böse ist nur das Gegengewicht des Nichts". Der Mensch ist Idee, von dem göttlichen Gemüt, Gott, in reiner, heiliger, liebevoller, selbstloser Tätigkeit regiert, erhalten und geleitet. Daher können Selbstsucht, Eigenwille, Feindseligkeit oder ähnliche Irrtümer nicht in das Bewußtsein des Gottesmenschen kommen, weil solche verneinenden Eigenschaften nicht zum göttlichen Wesen gehören. Sie sind vom fleischlichen oder sterblichen Gemüt und sind daher unwahr und unwirklich. So laut auch die Stimme des Irrtums sich geltend zu machen scheint, die Christlichen Wissenschafter, die sich der Allmacht Gottes, der göttlichen Liebe, und des Einsseins des Menschen mit dem Vater bewußt sind, erwarten freudig und unerschütterlich die Erfüllung Seines Zwecks und sind gewiß, daß sich der Irrtum nicht unaufhörlich damit brüsten kann, mehr als das Gute zu sein oder der Menschheit Unglück zu bringen.

Nichts kann den Lauf von Gottes Plan und Zweck aufhalten, nichts kann die schließliche Erlösung aller Menschen vom Glauben an das Böse und der Furcht davor vereiteln. „Ich will die Krone zunichte, zunichte, zunichte machen, bis der komme, der sie haben soll; dem will ich sie geben" (Hes. 21, 32 [27]). Aller Irrtum muß schließlich aus dem menschlichen Bewußtsein schwinden, muß dem geistigen Verständnis der allmächtigen, allgegenwärtigen Liebe weichen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1939

Backman Off On Solo Flight To Stockholm

Swedish flier leaves Newfoundland with enough gas to carry him about 4,000 miles.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S Newfoundland, May 16—Charles Backman, youthful Scandinavian flier, was winging his way over the Atlantic today on a solo flight to his native Sweden.

Without advance publicity, the slim, blond aviator, backed by a St. Louis airplane manufacturer, took off from Botwood Airport at dawn today (3:40 a. m., EDT) in a tiny, radioless monoplane.

He had more than 160 gallons of gasoline crammed into every available inch of space—enough, he estimated, to take him 4,000 miles, should he care to go that far.

Uncommunicative

Whether he would land first in England or Ireland was not known. Like other solo fliers who have preceded him on these spring trans-Atlantic hops, he was uncommunicative about his plans. But his ultimate destination, he made plain, was Stockholm, the Swedish capital.

So crowded was the cabin of the little monoplane with auxiliary gas tanks, the flier virtually had to wedge himself into his seat.

"He had a seat about 18 inches wide," said James Dinegan, United States airport observer at Bangor, Maine, where he cleared customs yesterday morning and flew to Botwood.

"He couldn't see out to the right. A tank was in the way. Apparently, the plane had few of the instruments usually installed for over-ocean flying. There was a drift-indicator, a modern Kollman compass, but no automatic piloting device."

Fearlessness

Attachés at Botwood and Bangor said he was equipped with the usual fearlessness and courage, however, that has marked each of the pioneers who has participated in 12 years of aerial trail-blazing between the New World and the Old.

Details of the flight and its purposes were obscure. On April 3. Mr. Backman flew non-stop across the country with his backer, Clare Bunch, President of the Monocoupe Corporation, of St. Louis, in the plane he is using today.

He flew alone from St. Louis to Bangor last Sunday and took off from the Maine city early the following day. At each stopping point, he was courteous, business-like and uncommunicative, airport officials said. And he kept moving.

In St. Louis, Mr. Bunch said the aviator's flight would cover between 2,900 and 3,100 miles, depending on the route he picked. Mr. Bunch said no race was involved in the flight.

Auto Registration Jump Is Recorded

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced today that more passenger and commercial vehicles have been registered in the State for the first four months of 1939 than for the corresponding period a year ago. The highest registration plate issued at the end of April was 746,256, an increase of nearly 25,000 plates over 1938.

However, fewer autos were registered for April than for the same month a year ago. The figure for last month is 74,537, while for April, 1938, there were 70,666. The amount collected at the Registry from Jan. 1 to April 30 from all sources, including fees for licenses and registrations, was $4,421,373, an increase of $156,223 for the same period last year.

Coffin to Give Lecture

Robert P. Tristram Coffin, Professor of English at Bowdoin College and winner of the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1936, will address the class in "Living Literature" at Boston University at 11:15 a. m., on Saturday, May 20. The address, featuring selected readings by the author, will be in Room 310 at 84 Exeter Street, and will be open to the public for a small fee.

Weather Predictions

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity — Considerable cloudiness and continued cold, lowest temperatures near 40 degrees tonight; Wednesday cloudy and cool; moderate east or northeasterly winds.

New England — Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook —Moderate to fresh east or northeast winds over south and central portions and gentle southeast or south winds over extreme north portion; weather overcast to broken clouds tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	39	Minneapolis		
Bermuda	72	68	New Orleans	68	66
Chicago	42	38	New York	48	44
Denver	50	46	Norfolk	52	50
Helena	54	54	Philadelphia	46	44
Kansas City	56	52	St. Louis	54	50
Los Angeles	58	58	San Francisco	54	54
Miami	72	66	Washington	48	48

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., May 16. B—Minimum, May 15.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:16 p. m., height 9.9 feet. Wednesday, 10:42 a. m., height 9.1 feet. Light all vehicles by 8:29 p. m.

Best Book Unread

© A. Allyn Bishop

Robert Frost
Taking Ralph Waldo Emerson Chair of Poetry at Harvard

Teacher Asks; Lets Pupil Do The Thinking

When it was said of Robert Frost some years ago that he is "earnest, earthy, humorous, without put-on, very real, likeable, genuine," there were indicated the qualities for which he was probably selected to be holder of the Ralph Waldo Emerson chair of Poetry at Harvard University.

Some years ago Mr. Frost said to this reporter:

"My greatest inspiration, when I was a student, was a man whose classes I never attended. The book that influenced me most was 'Piers the Ploughman'—yet I never read it. When I realized how much the book had influenced me, I felt I should read it. But after considering, I decided against that, thinking it might not, after all, be what I had thought, when I started out to do what I have since done—what the book, unread, inspired me to do. Everybody knows that there is such a thing as education by presence, and has benefited more or less by it. You take my own case; I never have set up to be a particularly good teacher in regular, catch-as-catch-can, catch-them-off-their-guard-three-days-a-week-in-the-classroom work. I refuse to quiz, day after day; to follow boys up with questions I myself can answer. I refuse to stand up and lecture a steady stream, for fear of the consequences to my own character. Three days in the week, 35 weeks in the year is at least three times as much as I have it in me to lecture on any subject anyway. It is at least three times as often I have the nerve to face the same audience in a week, and three times as often as I have the patience, when I know the audience has been doing nothing to help itself in the intervals between my lectures.

"No, I am an indifferent teacher as teachers go, and it is hard to understand why I am wanted around colleges, unless there is some force it is thought I can exert merely by belonging to them. It must be that what I stand for does my work. I have written some books, and expect to write some more. Well, these books, as much the unwritten as the written, are what I am to the college, as I see it. If teaching is, as I believe, asking rather than answering questions, my books do more of my teaching with very little help from me. Or so I like to think."

There are students who can aver that Mr. Frost gives the strangest examinations ever heard of. "Do something appropriate to this course that will please and interest me," is the sort of order he is likely to give, strolling into the room at the hour appointed for the taking of a test.

If such a procedure astonishes students, it gives Mr. Frost much delight. "I thought probably three of four would get up and go home," he said, describing one such incident. "I already knew them well enough, they would think, and I probably had their grades all ready anyway to hand in to the office. I thought others might come to me, little later. and take the 'examination' out in talk.

"Having given the directions, I went out and left them to themselves. Presently, one after the other, the whole kit and caboodle, came ambling upstairs and waited their turns to say something pleasant to me in parting. That's the way they understood 'please me' in my instructions. It just goes to show you never can tell what you have said or done, until you have seen it return in other people's thoughts.

"Formal classroom teaching? What I'm after, what I shall probably always be after, in any college association, will be heaps of ideas, and the content of mere books purely incidental. Rooms-full of students who want to talk and talk and TALK, to spill out ideas, to suggest things to me I never thought of!" J. M.

Bar Harbor Breakwaters?

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, through his secretary, has urged the Board of Army Engineers to approve a project calling for construction of four breakwaters at Bar Harbor, Maine.

Officials Knew About Gaming, State Charges

Former Mayor, Police Chief, and entire force accused of knowing of Revere 'racket'.

Opening the so-called Revere racket trials in Suffolk Superior Court, Assistant Attorney General John S. Derham told Judge Allan S. Buttrick and a jury today that former Mayor James M. O'Brien, the Chief of Police, and the entire police force had knowledge of the operating of gambling places in Revere in 1937.

The former Mayor, Chief of Police Edward J. Tighe, the two members of the vice squad, Lieut. Henry Tracey and William C. Gibson, and nine other men are on trial under an indictment handed up by a special grand jury a year ago charging conspiracy to maintain a gambling nuisance at the North Shore Garage in Revere.

The jury for the trial was selected yesterday and Mr. Derham today outlined his case and presented his first witness.

O'Brien Plea Denied

At the same time that the racket trial was opening before Judge Buttrick, Mr. O'Brien was being denied a new trial by Judge Lewis Goldberg on charges that he embezzled $13,277 during his term as City Treasurer of Revere, which preceded his election as Mayor.

These charges were tried by a separate jury earlier this month and brought a verdict of guilty on May 4. Judge Goldberg today not only refused a new trial but also refused a plea for nullification of the verdict on legal grounds. The Judge then postponed sentencing Mr. O'Brien until after the conclusion of the gambling trial which is now in progress. Counsel for the former official, however, took exceptions to the Judge's rulings.

In the racket trial, the prosecutor, Mr. Derham, told the jurors:

"Cards were issued by the North Shore Club and a gambling establishment was opened. There was a horse-betting room equipped with charts and other paraphernalia, a dice table, a blackjack game, and one or two other forms of gambling.

"Following the opening, the Mayor was notified, the Chief of Police was notified, and every policeman in the City of Revere was notified by the 'Vigilantes.' When Mayor O'Brien was told of this by the Police Chief, he said, 'Never mind doing anything. Wait until we find out who the "Vigilantes" are.'"

Mr. Derham said Chief Tighe would be quoted as saying, on another occasion, "I can't do anything about it. The powers that be won't let me close it up."

In pointing out the Mayor knew of the establishment Mr. Derham said the evidence would show that he was told by Leland C. Bickford editor of the Yankee Network and Colonial Network News Services, that "four gambling joints were operating openly."

Seven Joints Held Open

"Following that, Mr. O'Brien made a speech," Mr. Derham averred, "in which he said that Bickford was wrong, that there were not four but seven gambling joints 'operating with my permission.' In th espeech, he said the people had voted to legalize betting on races, and that if they had the right to go to Suffolk Downs, they had the right to bet in Revere."

Mr. Derham went on to describe the raid originally scheduled for Saturday, Feb. 20, 1937, but actually made on Feb. 22, 1937. Four State troopers had been attending the Club for several weeks, gambling and obtaining evidence, he said. On the 20th, they found the place closed, but were told it would be open again on Monday, the 22d.

The reason the place was closed, according to the address of Mr. Derham, was that Mayor O'Brien had gone out of town at that time, telling Chief Tighe "not to do anything about the North Shore Club,' but that Chief Tighe had sent Lieutenant Tracey and Officer Gibson around to close the place up.

In the raid the following Monday, the State police arrested 135 persons, many of whom later pleaded guilty to promoting a lottery.

State and U. S. Planning Officials

By a Staff Photographer

M. L. Wilson
U. S. Undersecretary of Agriculture

Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy
Conference Director and Chairman Massachusetts Planning Commission

Yankee Ingenuity Acclaimed As N. E. Research Week Opens

(Continued from Page 1)

Week meetings—exhibits which will be climaxed with a noon display at the University Club in Boston Friday—you conclude that Mr. Kettering's criticism can hardly apply to New England; for the development of new products this last year is nothing short of breathtaking.

There is the new rubber stripping to be placed between the ends of concrete slabs in highways. Unlike the tar now so widely used, the rubber strips do not swell up and cause the rhythmic bumps so noticeable in many concrete roads.

There is the American Steel & Wire Company at Worcester which set out to find a new alloy wire, cheaper than copper, and suitable for electric conduits. They are showing the wire this week, predicting it will give considerable impetus to rural electrification.

There is the Vermont Marble Company, which found it could impregnate marble with various chemicals to obtain translucent colors and new effects.

There is Gillette's new extra thin razor blade.

There is Reed and Prentiss' new injection molding apparatus, simplifying the production of plastics.

There is A. G. Spalding & Brothers of Chicopee, who decided to take some golf clubs apart, along with an assortment of pros and dubs, to see what makes a good clean drive down the fairway and what makes a slice into the rough.

Flash Photographs

They brought both experts and dubs and all sorts of their clubs down to Arthur D. Little & Company's laboratories on Memorial Drive, Cambridge, and there Professors Edgerton, Germeshausen and Grier of Massachusetts Institute of Technology made multiple flash photographs of actual swings.

These were taken back to Spalding's big research department and thoughtfully analyzed. Result: three-quarters of an inch was taken off the neck of their clubs and the weight added to the sole of the club. Tests have shown this gives a straighter drive and one that carries six to 12 yards further.

There is the Fisk Rubber Company which made more than 7,000 tests in its laboratories to develop a tire that keeps pace with the increased horsepower and stronger brakes of today's automobiles. They developed the idea of placing inserts of soft rubber between the blocks of harder tread rubber, giving something of the effect of riding on fingers that adjust themselves to the road, rather than on a flat palm, as previously.

There is Bird and Son of East Walpole who have developed a new wall covering that comes in rolls as wide as the room is high. It is stretched around the room, cemented to a wallboard or similar base, in one continuous strip. It looks like plaster, but does not need to dry; furthermore, it is said to have acoustic properties that make it useful in soundproofing homes and buildings.

There is the Kendall Company, which found its market for cheese cloth automobile dusters going to knitted wipers. Intensive sales research disclosed people liked the softer rags, although by polishing half the cars in the company's parking place the Kendall engineers were convinced cheesecloth did a better job.

The research department took over the problem and now you can buy Rymplecloth soft as a knitted rag.

There is a real story of Yankee ingenuity out in Hyde Park where a Maine boy named B. F. Sturtevant 80 years ago built a fan that would carry dust away from shoemaker's lasts. Visit his plant today and you will find the largest manufactory of air-moving equipment in the world. Their latest product is a water-washed air-conditioning unit for trains that supplies a mellowed April shower atmosphere. For next year they are trying to apply this same idea to stratosphere airplanes!

There are endless examples of progress in research collected this last year by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. There are also hundreds of examples of Yankee ingenuity contributing to general industry outside New England.

Saving Moisture

There is, for example, the new electric refrigerator being advertised as leaving moisture in foods. Heretofore, many housewives have complained that if they left food uncovered in their electric refrigerators it would dehydrate, shrivel up, lose flavor.

The problem was laid before the Little firm. Ernest C. Crocker started experiments. He concluded that it was the circulation of air in the box which dried up foods. He tried putting a glass partition just above the center of the food compartment, thus blocking off the air. Then he put, in addition to the regular freezing unit, cold coils in the walls of the lower half of the food compartment.

Miss Edna Aladovich, research chemist, spent hours weighing lettuce, peas and what not before they were placed in the new refrigerator and then again after they had been in the box different numbers of days. The humidity loss was minimized, and the new refrigerator is now on the market.

Just at the moment, Mr. Crocker is working on means of preserving the shelf flavors of foods. He is extracting oils from foods, oils that ordinarily turn rancid after a few weeks on the kitchen shelf, and is experimenting with ways of holding their freshness.

These are illustrations of the basic idea of industrial research; to develop new products, to improve old ones that the world of tomorrow may be better than that of today.

Wadsworth Views U. S. as Having Opportune Future

Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, speaking at a luncheon today marking the annual meeting of the organization, viewed the future of this country with considerable optimism despite the rapidly increasing national debt which is piling up, he said, in a way which businessmen do not like.

The former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under the late Andrew Mellon, turning to purely local affairs, told the gathering that it was the view of the Chamber's committee and of city planners that the long debated Elevated structure on Atlantic Avenue should be torn down.

"The future of the United States offers no difficulties that cannot be corrected in time," Mr. Wadsworth said. "The present situation is not so bad, relatively, as the panics of 1873 and 1893.

"I don't believe the national debt is any more dangerous now than the debt we rolled up in 1927-29 because it does not offer the chance of so terrific a crash as of 1929.

"I don't believe the present burden is unbearable. It can be corrected in time. If we can balance the budget it will be possible for us—with anywhere near good business conditions—to pay off the huge debts at a rate of $1,000,000,000 a year, as we did after the World War when I was in the Treasury.

"I don't like the present expanding debt, however. But it is not accumulating as fast as during the World War. Our fiscal policy cannot go on indefinitely as it does now, but we all know it and therefore will probably stop it."

Pemaquid Point As Park Sought

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The Senate Commerce Committee approved today legislation introduced by Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., (R) of Maine, to permit Bristol, Maine, to purchase the Pemaquid Point lighthouse reservation.

The measure provides, however, that the lighthouse itself shall not be sold and requires a long term payment equal to at least 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land. The land, Senator White said, would be used for a park.

'Down to Rio' Talk Booked

Burton Holmes, international traveler, will lecture this evening in John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Avenue, on "Down to Rio, Through Mexico, and Over the Andes." Proceeds of the lecture, sponsored by the New England Museum of Natural History, will be used in a program of exhibits, nature classes, and field trips for the coming year.

Federal and State Basis Urged for City Planning

Behind the facts and figures of unemployment and relief burdens prevalent in farm communities of the United States, planning experts meeting at the Hotel Statler, Boston, today, saw the beginnings of a nation-wide movement to plot the way of urban populations into a new era of prosperity founded upon a co-ordinated basis of local and national planning.

Plans of college and public agencies to lift New England's farming districts out of the mire of debt and industrial depletion through the tapping of natural resources, rather than attempting to introduce industries entirely foreign to the communities, were revealed by Prof. John D. Black of Harvard University. He said the Massachusetts State College, the State Planning Board, and several industrial groups were co-operating with Harvard in exploring the possibilities of industrial rehabilitation of urban communities.

Industries' Vital Role

The program described by Professor Black takes into consideration the fact that industries of cities and villages are vital to the prosperity of the district around them and should be vigorous enough to absorb the surplus farm labor and give part-time jobs to families which now are dependent mainly upon the soil.

Further purpose of the study is to recommend means of stimulating these industries as they are found today, to suggest facilities for manufacturing farm and forest products and to help urban communities keep their young people off the city sidewalks by opening latent sources of employment inherent within the urban communities.

Other speakers, discussing the disturbing rural trend of farm populations from tilling the soil to pacing the sidewalks, advised the expansion of educational facilities to give the growing generation a better understanding of urban economics. It rural communities are to meet mounting problems of relief and disintegration, according to Dr. Conrad Taeuber of the United States Department of Agriculture, they must develop their own leaders.

Dr. Taeuber declared that technological improvements are becoming so great as to release farm labor into the cities. At the same time, he said, there is a heavy piling up of young unemployed persons within the rural communities The United States, he added, must be ready either to move this population or to develop new sources of employment in the small towns.

Keeping Young at Home

What Dr. Taeuber would do, in effect, is to develop some sane policy of keeping the young people in the urban regions, possibly through educational subsidies to raise the general living and schooling standards of the communities. Rural education, he said, is more in demand in the South than in New England.

Although split into several discussion groups for the second day's sessions of a three-day conference, the planning experts confined this morning's talks to problems of rural stagnation. These problems as applied to New England included such questions as: "Will the dairy farmer be able to withstand the competition of Midwestern cream and milk producers? What part of New England's timber needs will be supplied by New England forests 25 to 50 years hence?"

Questions of this sort, according to Leonard A. Salter of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, can be answered only through research such as now under way by the New England colleges and state agencies. At the same time, he added, plans without action are like dams without water. Under the heading of "planning," he said, comes the gathering of information for the formulation of sound judgment as to what should be done in the light of what is already happening and what may happen during the next 25 years or so.

Continuation of heavy public works programs was declared urgent by Frederic H. Fay of the Massachusetts Planning Board, and F. E. Schmitt, editor of Engineering News Record, as a means of maintaining the financial integrity of both the village and city. Mr. Fay stated that while Federal contribution toward construction activity in the last six years has helped, and private construction has made some recovery since 1933, "public works are still one to two years behind schedule."

Mr. Schmitt described public works as "a response to the needs of the people and as such are bound to keep pace with physical requirements, changes in living habits, and the advances in tools and methods of construction."

How to Provide Jobs

To William S. Parker, former member of the Massachusetts State Planning Board, fell the task of answering the vital query: "How can the communities maintain steady employment in times of depression?" And he answered: "Through the establishment of financial reserves set aside for a rainy day."

"Cities and towns," said Mr. Parker, "are not permitted to set aside reserves like a private business corporation. Fearing misuse of these reserves of politicians, it has been the accepted rule of municipalities to proceed on a hand-to-mouth basis, raising taxes each year for current requirements only.

"There should be established in all communities a credit reserve built up out of increased taxation in good times to be made available in bad times for normal activities, without requiring an increase in tax rates."

Returning the attention of planning delegates to public works programs, Paul M. Sweezy, instructor in economics at Harvard, ridiculed the argument that Government interference had retarded business recovery. Large-scale public investment in durable public works, he said, is necessary for the preservation of the present economic system.

Worcester Mayor Seeks End to Blackout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 16—Convinced that the Worcester City Council unwittingly jumped into the realm of false economy and created a menace to public safety when it threw residential sections of the city into almost total darkness by cutting $21,000 from the street lighting item in the 1939 budget, Mayor William A. Bennett has announced that he will appeal to the Legislature for sufficient money to restore the lighting system to normal.

The Mayor based his conviction on observations made by him during several nightly tours of the darkened sections following hundreds of complaints that flooded into his office within a few days after the "blackout" had become effective.

Under the economy measure, all gas lights in the residential sections were eliminated for the remainder of the year and the electric lights in the business sections were placed on a "stagger" basis so that practically nalf of them are out during the night.

Not desiring to change the present budget by a supplementary appropriation to restore all lights, the Mayor said he would take advantage of House Bill 2270, which provides for the distribution to cities and town of about $9,000,000 of the gasoline tax, as a means of restoring sufficient street lights.

Recreation Group to Meet in Boston

The Twenty-Fourth National Recreation Congress, to be held in Boston from Oct. 9 to 13, is expected to attract more than 1,500 representatives of public and private agencies in this city. The meeting will pay tribute to Boston's Joseph Lee, founder of the Playground Movement of America.

Plans were formulated for the Congress at a preliminary meeting in the office of Park Commissioner William P. Long, yesterday. Mr. Long, who is Chairman of the Boston Committee on Arrangements, announced that delegates are expected from 300 cities in the United States, from Canada, and from many foreign countries.

Visits to parks, playgrounds, and other points of interest in Metropolitan Boston will be conducted by a corps of guides supplied by the Chamber of Commerce and the National Youth Administration. Feature of the Congress will be a mammoth demonstration in honor of Joseph Lee, at Fens Stadium.

Governors of all New England states have been invited to take part in the gathering. Committee Chairmen for the Congress are as follows: Roy M. Cushman, Committee on Local Promotion; Douglas Payne, Committee on Publicity; Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Local Information Committee; Mrs. Theodore L. Eliot, Committee on Tours. Congress headquarters have already been established in the Hotel Statler.

Schooner Crash Stirs Restrictions

Recommendations to place Diesel-engined fishing vessels under the supervision of the Department of Commerce, with the same restrictions and requirements as must be observed by steam vessels, are expected to be the outcome of the hearing completed at 6 p. m. yesterday into the collision and sinking of the fishing schooners Isabelle Parker and Edith C. Rose, 115 miles off Boston, on the evening of May 11.

The three-man board conducting the government investigation into the collision is now preparing to send its detailed report and recommendations to the Department of Commerce.

Curator at Zoo to Speak

Daniel J. Harkins, Curator of Franklin Park Zoo, will speak on habits of animals from foreign countries at the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, Saturday, at 2 p. m., Miss Mildred E. Manter, Director of the Museum, announced today. A member of the Community Federation of Boston, the Museum is open daily from 9 until 5 except on Mondays, and on Sundays from 2 until 5.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Wilbur—
"The White Steed," comedy by P. V. Carroll. Presented by Eddie Dowling. Featuring Barry Fitzgerald, Jessica Tandy and George Coulouris. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—
"Lucy Stone," drama of women's rights, presented by the WPA Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
James Cagney in "Oklahoma Kid." 3:35, 6:45, 9:55 Also "Midnight," with Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Scollay and Modern—
"Dark Victory" with Bette Davis, George Brent and Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:35, 9:35. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. Also "My Wife's Relatives." Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. Modern: 11 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"The Story of Alexander Graham Bell." 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45 "Return of the Cisco Kid." 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. "March of Time." 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25.

Repertory—
"Spring Madness," with Lew Ayres and Maureen O'Sullivan. Also "Hard to Get," with Dick Powell.

Trans-Lux—
"Dead Men Tell No Tales," with Emlyn Williams, Hugh Williams and Marius Goring. 9:35 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 10. Also "Newsreel Digest." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Exeter—
Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer in "Love Affair." 3:25, 6:10, 9. Also Richard Dix in "Twelve Crowded Hours." 2:05, 4:50, 7:40.

Uptown—
"The Flying Irishman," with Douglas Corrigan and Paul Kelly. 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Also "Honolulu," featuring Eleanor Powell. 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10:05.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Man of Conquest," with Richard Dix. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Secret Police," with Heather Angel and John Howard. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
"Confessions of a Nazi Spy," featuring Edward G. Robinson. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also Glenda Farrell in "Torchy Runs for Mayor." 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
Lowell Thomas, Artie Shaw, Floyd Gibbons, cartoons, latest news reels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"That Certain Age," with Deanna Durbin and Jackie Cooper. Also "Mannequin," with Joan Crawford and Spencer Tracy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Leslie Howard in "Pygmalion." Also "Dream of Love," and March of Time's "Japan: Master of the Orient." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Fine Arts—
"Lucrezia Borgia," with Edwige Feuillere and Gabrillo Bagrio. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:40. Also Donald Duck Cartoon. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:30, 9:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Three Musketeers," featuring Don Ameche. 8:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Inside Story," with Michael Whalen and Jean Rogers. 10:55 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:35, 9:10.

Normandie—
"The Beachcomber," featuring Charles Laughton. Also "Four Girls in White," with Florence Rice and Alan Marshall.

Coolidge Corner—
"Arizona Wildcat," 1:55, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Duke of West Point," with Louise Hayward and Joan Fontaine. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30

State and Orpheum—
Nelson Eddy in "Let Freedom Ring." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:45, 8:25 State: 1:25, 5, 8:35. Also Jeanette MacDonald in "Broadway Serenade." Orpheum: 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 10. State: 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05. Tomorrow: Myrna Loy and Robert Taylor in "Lucky Night." Also "Tell No Tales," with Melvyn Douglas, Louise Platt and Gene Lockhart.

University—
Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer in "Love Affair." 3:05, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: "The Scoundrel," with Noel Coward. Also "Horse Feathers," with the Marx Bros.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pops. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30. (Program on Amusement Page.)

Other Events

Huntington Chambers Hall—
"Liliom," by Ferenc Milnar. Presented by the New England Repertory Theater. 8:30. Repeated May 17, 18 and 19.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Italian Majolica by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

An Apple Pie for a Sailor Was Once Crimped in Style

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANDWICH, Mass. — During their leisure hours, New England whalemen, away on long voyages, spent considerable time carving ivory into such useful as well as ornate articles as the jagging wheel, knitting needles, butter paddles, glove stretchers, picks for picking up wicks on sperm oil lamps, paper knives, spools, yarn reels, and children's knife, fork, and spoon sets.

Especially characteristic was the jagging wheel for trimming the crust of apple pies and giving a fancy edge to cookies and pastry. No tin instrument satisfied a housewife in those days when she could have as her own a jagging wheel made from a sperm whale's tooth.

Today such scrimshaw works of art are rare even in antique stores and in Cape Cod homes. Commodore E. Seymour Clark of Sandwich has one of the finest, if not the finest, private collection of these fast disappearing objects.

Commanding Officer of the Cape Cod Sea Scouts, a member of the United States Naval Institute and author of different phases of the maritime history of New England which have been published in the United States Naval Institute Proceedings, Commodore Clark is interested particularly in that era when whaling was one of the principal industries of New England. His hobby has been to collect scrimshaw pieces, some of which came from San Francisco.

Carved from whalebone, or ivory, and sometimes from wood, these jagging wheels can still be used for the original purpose of crimping the edges of pie crust, and the fork at the end of the handle to punch holes in the crust to let out steam and keep in the blueberry or apple juice.

Each sailor made his own design. One very large jagging wheel in Commodore Clark's collection is inlaid with abalone shell and baleen. The flower and leaves are of shell, the stem of baleen, while the fork is held in a serpent's mouth. The handle, including the serpent's head, is made from one sperm whale tooth, the type having a two-pronged root.

It required days and weeks to make these apparently simple trifles. The only tools these whalemen used were knives and files and all turning had to be done in old-fashioned foot-power lathes on the ship.

When a sailor made a jagging wheel for his sweetheart out of a whale's tooth, that tooth had to be soaked in salt brine to keep the outer film soft. For the wheel he would cut out a disc, cross-grained, from a rounded tooth, filing it first on one side, then on the other.

In making the handle the sailor took the tooth out of the brine and carved on it a little at a time. Carving and filing over a period of months would eventually shape up the handle. Then he polished it by rubbing it with dry shark's skin, much like sandpaper; then hours were spent rubbing the finished handle over the palm of the hand. Nobody will deny he certainly deserved the best apple pie which could be made with that jagging wheel after those months of labor!

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two views of the new short hair in a coiffure by Charles of the Ritz

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CONSULT MISS ANNA, who for the past five years has been one of Mr. Charles' brightest stars in the Ritz-Carlton, New York, and who is now in our Boston salon as hair stylist extraordinary. Miss Anna combines a woman's knowledge of what women want with exceptional ability as a hair stylist. We know you will appreciate her sound advice and admire the quality of her work. Come in for a consultation today, without obligation, of course.

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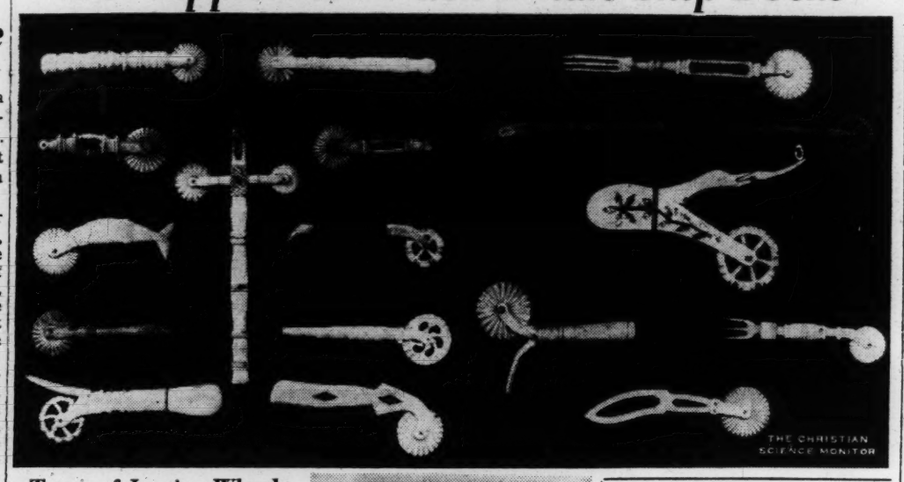

Types of Jagging Wheels
Used for making pies and made by New England seamen when far from home.

Purdy, Boston

Commodore E. S. Clark
Native of Cape Cod who has collected many scrimshaw articles, including jagging wheels.

Trail Areas Open In New Hampshire For Camp Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Recreational facilities, including picnic grounds, mountain trails, and camping spots are expected to be kept open in spite of risk of forest fires. John H. Foster, State Forester; Clifford L. Graham, supervisor of the White Mountain National Forest; Lawrence W. Rathbun, forester of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, and Robert H. Stobie, director of the State Fish and Game Department, declare that "Practically all of the improved camping and picnic places on State and Federal land in New Hampshire are available again this year. In the White Mountain National Forest more than 700 miles of trails are open to the public. A few areas are closed, but these are posted.

"Abnormal fire hazard—a result of the hurricane of last September—remains in 5 of our 10 counties. Much has been done, and thorough preparations have been made to fight them if necessary.

"If weather conditions make necessary a proclamation closing certain wooded sections, it is expected that the important trails, improved campgrounds and picnic places may be designated to remain open to normal or to limited use. No closure is anticipated in Coos, Carroll, Belknap, Strafford, or Rockingham Counties.

"Every effort has been made to keep trails, campgrounds, and other facilities available, but it is essential that every precaution be taken with matches, smoking, and campfires. Carelessness may endanger other people's lives, as well as cause nuge destruction of timber and scenery.

"When permission has been obtained from the land owner, camp or cooking fires may be kindled at suitable times and in suitable places prepared or selected for the purpose where there is no danger of the fire spreading. On the supervised State reservations, formal permission is not required to build fires in special places provided. Fires are not authorized elsewhere on State-owned land."

Milk Prices Decrease

Milk delivered to the Boston market in April carried a blended price of $1.655 a hundredweight, 20.4 cents below the March figure, announces Samuel W. Tator, Federal Milk Administrator here. A seasonal increase in the 200-mile zone serving the Boston market was cited as the reason for the lowered price.

Gov. Baldwin Returns Salary on 'Extra' Job

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, expressing the belief that his annual salary of $12,000 was in full payment for all services, has returned to the State's coffers a check for $25 representing his pay as a member of the Board of Pardons.

The Governor is the first chief executive of Connecticut receiving the $12,000 salary, which was increased in 1937 from $5,000, effective this year.

Stations WIXAL-WIXAR
For Wednesday, May 17

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:00 p. m. — Understanding Music: "Modern Composers—France and England." Donald J. Grout, Harvard.
(11.73mc-26.5m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
9:45 to 11 p. m.—Program for Latin America.

Gains Recorded In Ship Arrivals At Port of Boston

Substantial gains in the number of vessels using the Cape Cod Canal, as well as the number arriving at Boston from both domestic and overseas trips, were disclosed today by the United States Army Engineers' Boston office.

Cape Cod Canal figures show the total numbers of vessels using the waterway in the first four months of 1939, was 2,786 compared with 2,475 for the similar period of 1938. Total net registered tonnage of these vessels was 3,871,129 tons and 3,201,886 tons, respectively. Total cargo tonnage jumped from 1,122,133 tons in the first four months of last year, to 1,346,197 tons for that period of 1939. During April, 26 ships flying flags of other nations passed through the canal.

Port of Boston arrivals in the overseas trade during the first four months of this year totaled 518 against 496 for the same time last year. In the domestic trade, 1,754 vessels arrived compared with 1,549 for the same time a year ago.

Apple Blossom Pictures Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., May 16 — Here's an opportunity for amateur photographers and candid cameramen to win a prize. Owners of apple orchards throughout the State have offered a box of fancy McIntosh apples for the best apple blossom pictures taken in their orchards during the annual "open house" day, to be held Sunday, May 21. In addition the New Hampshire Horticultural Society will give ten boxes of apples as prizes for the ten best orchard pictures in the State.

State Charged With Neglect In Education Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 16 —"If Horace Mann and other educational leaders of a bygone day could return, they would gaze with dismay on the fields which they ploughed and planted. They could not understand their neglect by succeeding generations. Nor can we."

This conclusion on the status of education, particularly in reference to the current controversy over Massachusetts Teachers' Colleges, was voiced today by Mrs. Arthur M. Schlesinger of Cambridge, speaking as the State Chairman of Government and Education of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, at the opening session of the two-day State convention of the League in the Hotel Stonehaven.

Describing the League's own investigation into conditions at the various Teachers' Colleges, Mrs. Schlesinger said, "The primary interest of the League in this question is from the educational point of view."

"We want our teachers colleges accredited to insure good teachers in our schools," she said. "We believe that the State should provide adequately for this important task of teacher training. From our study we do not believe that Massachusetts is doing this.

"We recognize the need for retrenchment and see the possibility of raising educational standards in our teachers' colleges by a plan of consolidation. However, we do not approve of the unintelligent way in which the problem has been approached and the haphazard choice of colleges to be eliminated. We believe that the matter is too important a one to be decided by uninformed citizens and legislators.

"If the citizens in Massachusetts are really interested in restoring public education to the foremost place it once occupied among the states of the nation, they will seize this opportunity and demand that the General court appoint a Commission of recognized experts in the field of teachers education; from outside the State, if possible, which will study the problem and advise us what colleges to consolidate for the best educational interests of the State."

'The Monitor Views the News'
For Wednesday, May 17

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Vermont Slum Clearance Projects Suffer Eclipse

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 16—An act passed at the recent session of the State Legislature enabling cities of 10,000 or more population to adopt ordinances permitting slum clearance, promises to be relegated to the limbo of unused laws.

Primarily enacted by the General Assembly because Burlington, largest city in Vermont, had a year-old fight centered about slum clearance and establishment of a Housing Authority, on its hands, the law was the key to settling the prolonged controversy which had wracked Vermont's "Queen City." Now, however, there seems no further use for it, because on Friday Burlington voters definitely turned down slum clearance proposals by a better than 3-to-2 margin of votes and said "No" to a proffer of $500,000 from the United States Housing Authority to erect not more than 125 low-cost dwellings. The vote margin on this question was 4-to-1. As the question, because of the decisiveness of the vote, is not likely to be revived in Burlington and as there is no similar proposal pending, or likely to be, in either Rutland or Barre, this enabling act has already achieved its short-lived usefulness.

Curiously enough, the act designed to permit slum clearance to be carried out, was primarily responsible for defeat of the project in Burlington. Last hour attacks on the two related projects centered around, not the proposals themselves, but upon the State-approved enabling act which, would have made them possible. Much was made of the fact that the Legislature set up no definition of what constitutes a dwelling "unfit for human habitation," and that the public official set up under the terms of the enabling act to carry out the program, could be at once, a sleuth, complainant and magistrate. Further, no right of appeal was provided in the enabling act except through an injunction in the court of chancery. Here, however, the petitioner must post bond to cover injunction damages if any are imposed by the court.

Two other points which contributed to the defeat of the first organized campaign for slum clearance in a Vermont city seemed also to carry weight. First, the $40,000 cost of surfacing streets, making sewer connections and maintaining these services over a period of 60 years, was declared an extra burden the city was ill-prepared to stand. Second, the fundamental question involving the moral principle of maintaining a part of the population at the expense of the rest.

An active, organized minority had worked for approximately a year laying the groundwork for what had been hoped would be a successful culmination of the combined Slum Clearance-Federal Housing Project. Burlington citizens by the largest vote cast at a special election in many years, rejected both, Burlington officials believe, permanently.

Soil Conservation

Establishment of a soil conservation district covering 1,000 square miles of the Winooski River drainage area in Chittenden, Washington, Addison, Caledonia, Lamoille and Orange counties is favored by the directors of the Vermont Soil Conservation Association, according to M. L. Clark of Williston, its president.

The proposed district would be organized in accordance with the Soil Conservation Act passed by the Legislature. This act enables land owners in an area to organize self-governing districts for the control of soil erosion.

The Directors of the Association intend to take up their proposal with representative Washington County farmers, Clark said, and if the latter are favorable, to inform farmers throughout the drainage area concerning the proposal. Under the Soil Conservation Act, a petition signed by land owners would be one of the first steps leading toward organization of the district. After such a petition is received by the State Soil Conservation Committee, a referendum of interested land owners would be held.

The Winooski River and its branches and tributaries form a natural area in which to combat soil erosion, including stream erosion to adjacent farm lands. In addition, Clark said, the district would be large enough so, it is hoped, a CCC camp might be secured to help in controlling erosion in the area. Since before the high waters of 1936 which did heavy damage in the Winooski Valley, farmers in this area have sought assistance from the CCC Administration in attacking their erosion problems.

Statistics Tell Boston's Status

Bostonians are upholding the reputation of the City as an educational center, latest available figures showing that 12 large national magazines, deliver 115 copies of their magazines to every 100 Boston families.

That long-sought prosperity corner must have been turned, for of the 44,483 persons filing income-tax returns in Boston, only 4,605 reported net incomes of less than $1,000, while 30,538 had net incomes of $1,000 to $3,000.

Families residing in Suffolk County have 46 passenger automobiles for every 100 families. Every 100 families, too, in Suffolk County, own, on the average, 99 radios.

These and similar data, significant to those marketing all types of consumer goods, are included in the "Consumer Market Data Handbook, 1939," issued by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the Bureau, said the book had 82 tables of statistics as compared with the 25 contained in the previous edition.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Biltmore Boys: orch.	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	Biltmore Boys: orch.	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	Children's program
5:30 Piano soloist	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Billy and Betty"	"Singing Chef"	Sports reports
5:45 Interviews	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's talk	Five Star News
6:00 News: Edwin Hill	News Service: weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 "Howie King": sk.	Fred Hoey: talk	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 Sport: comment	Musical programs	Musical program	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Cafe Continental"	News comment	Local speaker
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Songs at Eventide"	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Speaking of People"	"Dance Time"	"The Green Hornet"	Cowboy Caravan with
8:00 "Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	"The Inside Story": drama; interviews	Johnny Green's Orch.: dramatic sketch	Talk, Cordell Hull	Buck Nation
8:15 Dick Powell; Jack	"Information, Please": questions and answers	"For Men Only": George	Sport relay	WMEX Camera Club
8:30 Benny: music		Jessel: interviews	Benno Rabinoff, violinist; concert orchestra	"Moods in Music"
8:45				"Moods in Music"
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob": dramatic program	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson; quiz	Concert orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	"Doc Rockwell's Brain Trust"; music	"Fibber McGee": comedy variety program	German orchestra	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's			Paul Burton's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra			Paul Burton's Orchestra	Variety Hour
10:00 Hal Kemp's Orches-	"If I Had the Chance":	Bob Hope; Patsy Kelly:	Chicago Symphony Or-	Bill McDonald's Orch
10:15 tra; soloists	network interviews	music	chestra; soloists	S. Featherstone's Orch
10:30 "New Voices"	Sonny James's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra	Five Star News
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Sonny James's Orch.	House": music	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts: news	News Service: weather	News Service	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Don Ramon's Orchestra	C. Sweeten's Orchestra
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orchestra	E. Breeskin's Orch.
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orchestra	Five Star News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "Music for Men"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Ear Benders"; orch.	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Vocal Vogues"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Cowboy Caravan"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 Talk; music	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; speakers	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 "About Us"	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake": sketch	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Kitty Kelly": sk.	King's Arrival	"Central City": sketch	Arrival of King and	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Queen at Quebec; de-	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jack Berch, songs	"Just Plain Bill"	scription of parade	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	King's Arrival	King's arrival	Arrival of King and	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Musical program	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Queen at Quebec; de-	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	scription of parade	Concert pianist
11:30 'Big Sister': sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Arrival of King and	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Queen at Quebec; de-	News Service
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Review	"The Carters": sketch	scription of parade	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James': sk.	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	King's arrival	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Evelyn Cornet, soprano
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	speaker; music	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatization	Farm Radio News	"Don Artiste," pianist	North Shore Merchants'	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	News Service	"Classical Album"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	King George's Address	King George's address	Unusual records	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	from Quebec	from Quebec	Sport comment	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Your Family"	Paul Lavalle's Orches-	"Betty and Bob"	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Classical Album"
2:45 Bill Elliot, songs	tra; vocalist	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 News Service	"The Four of Us"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Navy Band	Popular Waltzes with	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 "Swing Serenade"	Meta Westlake, soprano	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports
3:45 Greenfield Choir	Weather; news	"Guiding Light": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 "The Fact Finder"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports
4:45 "Brevities"	Cadets Quartet; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Midstream": sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 "Serenaders"	Woody Herman's Orch	Children's program	Sports reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 Mixed chorus	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Billy and Betty"	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News Service	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Sport comment	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders": vocal	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers": sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Richard Himber's Orch.	News commentator	Insurance talk
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Question Wheel"	News Service
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket"	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Foreign Trade Week"	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Soliloquy"
8:00 "Gang Busters"	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family";	Concert Orchestra	"Americans at Home"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	"Roller Derby"	Harper's Varieties
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Good Citizenship";	"Around the Town"
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	vocalists	speaker	"Around the Town"
9:00 Theater: Priscilla	"Horse & Buggy Days":	"Town Hall Tonight,"	Cincinnati College of	Dramatization
9:15 Lane; Elsa Max-	variety	with Fred Allen and	Music Concert	Dramatization
9:30 well; soloists;	"Stand By": NBC Dance	Company; interview;	"Music by Faith"	Foreign Trade Week
9:45 comedy; orchestra	Or.; vocalist; comedy	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	"Music by Faith"	speakers
10:00 Raymond Paige, 99	Variety program; so-	Kay Kyser's College of	"There's a Law Against	Vido Musso's Orchestra
10:15 Men and a Girl	loists quartet; orch.	Musical Knowledge	It"; legal oddities	The Majestics; orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter";	News Service
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes's Orches-	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:30 Ozzie Nelson's Or	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Jerry Franklin's Or.
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

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Vermont Revives Interest In Hooked Rug Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 16—Of particular interest to women hereabouts is the exhibition of 50 hand-hooked rugs, made during the past winter by women of Montpelier, Barre, Chelsea, and Barrington, which will be held May 18, 19 and 20 at the Craft Studio of Mrs. Charlotte K. Stratton.

Behind this exhibition lies the story of a woman's hobby, the pursuit of which has led to a busy career as the result of the discovery of rare Edwin S. Frost rug stencils. Mr. Frost came from Biddeford, Maine, and was a tin peddler. As he drove through Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts with his cart laden with wares, he frequently spent the night at the homes of his customers. During the long evenings while the men talked, the women were busy with such tasks as carding, spinning, sewing, or rug hooking.

Mr. Frost was interested in observing the women making their rug patterns on burlap, using scrolls from furniture, and copying leaves and flowers. Frequently hearing the women complain about lack of designs—and he observed how difficult it was for some women to make their designs—an idea came to him.

Made Zinc Stencils

Thereafter, as he travelled about New England, he bought the best designed rugs he could find. In his workshop in Biddeford he set to work with cold chisel and hammer and produced 750 zinc stencils from which he could make over 150 designs. These he stamped on burlap and sold to New England housewives between 1867 and 1881. Today Mrs. Stratton has these 750 stencils in the studio adjacent to her home.

Ten years ago she began the study of rug history, followed by a little rug work. Her enthusiasm grew and two years ago she sought the best teachers in New England, going to Boston, New York, and elsewhere for lessons.

As she began to seek sources of designs to copy, she bought some old hooked rugs. One of them purchased in Berlin, Vt., bore the name of Frost on the back of the burlap. Curious to learn what became of the old Frost stencils, Mrs. Stratton set out to get some information about them. She wrote the Biddeford Chamber of Commerce and through them she learned that after 1881 Mr. Frost sold his stencils to a resident of Massachusetts and moved to California.

Search for Stencils

Then began the long search through advertising in Boston papers and correspondence with many people, which finally led, after six months of investigating, to the location of the owner of the old stencils. Having no use for the stencils, the owner was willing to sell them to Mrs. Stratton.

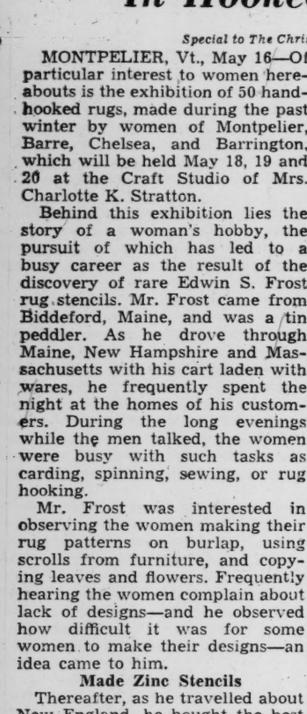
Then Mrs. Stratton learned the stencils weighed between three and four tons and ran as large as two and a half by three and a half yards square! The problem of storing them and still being able to use them was solved by making a spacious barn into a studio. The stencils are stored in numbered compartments. Each rug design requires several stencils, which may run as high as 11, so each design has to be numbered and grouped in order to be found readily.

Experts who know Frost patterns say this is one of the finest collections of Colonial and Turkish rug patterns assembled in one place.

Allen Eaton of the Russel Sage Foundation of New York City, authority on handicraft in the United States, visited the Craft Studio last September. He was so impressed by all that Mrs. Stratton had accomplished in making fine old designs available for rug making as well as through expert instruction in a well equipped studio, that he predicted Vermont will again become a source of excellent hooked rugs and that women will become expert in an old craft.

Aid for Vermont Aged

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Social Security Board has announced supplementary grants to Vermont of $89,775 for aid to the needy aged and $903 for aid to the blind in May and June.



Variety Marks Exhibit of Boston Y. M. C. U. Camera Club

'Ipswich Light'

A scene on the North Shore as captured by Clarence V. Purssell

'The Musician'

A boy playing on an ocarina makes a pleasing study by Frederick Goetz

Camera Club Exhibit Opens

Thirty-six exhibitors are represented in the current show of the Camera Club of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, 52 Boylston Street. The 87 examples of the members' work covers modern and pictorial photography and were selected by Miss Mary Ruth Walsh.

"Best picture" will be chosen by public ballot and as first prize a one year's membership in the Club will be awarded.

Harold Orne is exhibition chairman.

The exhibition will be held from today through May 21, with the hours of 9 to 9 daily and 3 to 9 p. m. Sunday.

The Camera Club was organized in 1908 and is said to be the only one of its kind with full workroom facilities.

Teachers' College to Continue

Continuation of operation of the Boston Teachers' College was voted 3 to 2 by the Boston School Committee last night. The vote reversed the stand taken by the Committee in conference a week ago. The change was brought about by a shift in the vote of Joseph Lee who previously had sided with Henry J. Smith and Dr. Patrick J. Foley in favoring the doing away with the entering class at the college.

The earlier vote was merely an "expression of opinion" he indicated during the week, however. It was hinted in the meantime that plans were being considered for the introduction into the schools of courses in liberal economics—of the type which Mr. Lee has been advocating for some time—if the Teachers' College is continued so that training and instruction on these lines can be given.

Committeemen Smith and Foley declared that the necessity for economy made them continue to feel that the Teachers' College should be closed.

The Committee was able to announce, without the closing of the institution, however, that a cut of $416,000 is being made in the amount which must be raised for operation of the Boston school system this year.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Enters Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Going actively into the field, Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt is lining up the women of the State in an effort to perpetuate the new political ideas which have been introduced during the past five months by her husband, the Governor.

Although the Portsmouth, R. I., millionaire sportsman, gentleman farmer and utility owner, is unquestionably not the popular candidate who was swept into the Chief Executive's seat last November, the younger Republicans who look to him as a leader for party reforms are supporting him. Now the women are being asked to perpetuate his program which eventually would end the so-called "spoils system" of patronage.

For weeks, old timers in the party have tried to bridge the rift which is becoming wider. They have frowned on airing party differences in public, explaining that the trouble, largely due to the patronage question, should be ironed out without the fanfare of publicity.

The younger members, and Mrs. Vanderbilt classes herself in this group, do not share in the opinion. They are asking that the matter be taken into the open and let the public render the decision.

Throwing the spotlight on the patronage situation for the first time for the women, Mrs. Vanderbilt at a meeting of the Cranston Republican Club had this to say:

"Just now you hear rumblings, but nothing serious. The main object is the pinnacle of government that we are all trying to reach, something permanent in the interest of all the people, and not only for one group or one section or one individual. We are building something that we all can be truly fond and proud of.

"My husband feels absolutely that loyal Republican workers who worked for the Republican Party should get the jobs—those that are efficient and capable.

"There is one thing he is not will to do, however. He is not willing to put any Republican in office unless he thinks he is more capable than the present man who is holding the job."

Fore River Men Oppose Election

The Employees' Representation Plan of the Bethlehem Shipyard at Fore River yesterday petitioned the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston to enjoin the National Labor Relations Board from holding an election at the yard to determine the collective bargaining agency and to set aside the board's order to disestablish the plan.

The National Labor Board recently decided that the corporation had dominated and interfered with the Representation Plan, and ordered that it be disestablished and an election held to determine whether or not the C. I. O. would be the official bargaining agency. This decision was given after a two months' hearing.

If an injunction is granted it will prevent an election before the legality of the board's order has been determined by the courts already sought by the Corporation.

Attorney Robert A. Zottoli for the employees' group at the plant today argued that an average of approximately 90 per cent of the employees of the yard, since 1923, have approved the organization and that friendly and harmonious relations exist with employers.

The election ordered by the court is unfair, Attorney Zottoli claims, because the proposed election would not allow any expression for the plan but only an approval or rejection of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, an affiliate of the C. I. O.

Brandon Named to Board By U. S. Attorneys Group

Edmund J. Brandon, U. S. Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, was elected a member of the Executive Board of the National Association of United States Attorneys at a recent meeting, it was learned today.

The Association, one of the results of the conference of U. S. Attorneys called in Washington a few weeks ago by Frank Murphy, Attorney-General, also elected Benjamin Harrison, U. S. Attorney in San Francisco, president; and John Clifford of Portland, Maine, vice-president.

Cambridge Seniors Busy With Last Visits, Final Polish

The Week at Harvard

With belated spring at last greening the elms of the Yard, two different academic impulses stir Harvard undergraduates. For a fortunate few—perhaps three or four hundred seniors—this week has brought complete academic emancipation. Scholastically their work in college is finished. But for about 3,000 others, including several hundred less fortunate seniors, May has brought the final reading period, the last "spurt" of studying.

The two groups are inherently hostile. In the larger fields, such as English, economics, history, and government, seniors at Harvard do not take final examinations. Instead they submit to a series of comprehensive exams in the first week of May, which cover all their work in their "major" field. This means that such seniors must be studying their hardest just when the rest of the college can be relaxing into the class-less ease of reading period. Last week many an embattled senior was tormented in his room, as he tried to marshal his thoughts to the work before him, by hearing the shouts and taunts of his fellows making merry outside.

Busy Hours of Leisure

Now, however, tribulation for these seniors is over. Now it is their turn to assume the playful role of tormentor—a most gratifying occupation, if indulged in with restraint. Still, something often stays their hand. Instead of having hours to loaf—for they have a month and a half until graduation without any classes or exams—seniors find their life a more busy one than ever before. They suddenly realize that there is a great deal to a vast university such as Harvard which the average undergraduate, wrapped up in his petty round of athletic, social, and scholastic pursuits, is likely to overlook.

There are a dozen libraries and laboratories lurking north of Memorial Hall which he has always meant to investigate more fully—and hasn't. There is the beautiful, non-sectarian Memorial Chapel; he went there once as a freshman, and always intended to drop in more often. There are the famed Blaschka glass flowers; practically every visitor to Harvard makes certain of seeing them—but students, well, they postpone and postpone and finally they come to the near-end of their final year without having so much as glimpsed the glories of the flower collection. There are the spring Yard concerts by the Glee Club. Chances are most of the seniors haven't heard one of these since they first were lured from their rooms in the freshman dormitories by the sound of student voices raised in song on the steps of Widener Library. Must go again, sometime. Tonight, senior, tonight "the Harvard Glee Club will give the first of three public Yard concerts on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock on the steps of the Widener Library, Harvard Yard."

Retrieving Lost Pleasures

And there are the Pops. Last year one had been too seriously in arrears in that Chemistry course to go. But now, freedom. Go to Yard Concerts, and Pops. Lie on your back in the grass of the river embankment on a sunny afternoon, and look at the blue sky above and the crews which march past in measured stride on the river. Become there a philosopher or a raconteur. Read the novel, write the story, learn the poem. Start a water fight in the courtyard; yell the war-cries and sing the songs; run a mile at midnight along the drive. Do, senior, all those things which four years of college have not yet allowed you.

And, so, while the rest of the student body tightens its belt and sets its teeth for the final scholastic onslaught, these seniors will have a brief month to discover Harvard and, more important, to find the perspective of a college education.

Haverhill Gets New Shoe Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass.—This city's shoe industry, after enjoying one of the best Easter runs of business in recent years, has received fresh impetus with the announcement that the Kent Shoe Manufacturing Co., nationally known shoe makers and merchandisers, has taken a long-term lease on eight floors of a factory building at 16 Walnut street.

The addition of the Kent company to the local industry will mean the employment of 900 shoe workers and daily production of approximately 3,600 pairs of women's novelty shoes to sell at $3.95. After extensive renovation of the property the company expects to start production in July.

The company is a Massachusetts corporation with authorized capitalization of $200,000. Myer H. Slabodkin, Brookline, is president.

Announcement of the move was made by George E. McGregor, treasurer of the Haverhill Savings bank, which will lease a total of 80,000 square feet in the Duncan street building.

Providence Council Goes Economical

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—With the City Council here setting the pace, the majority of city and town governments are planning for drastic economies instead of higher taxes to balance budgets when the new fiscal years start, in most instances, next fall.

Taxpayers, long being overburdened, seem to be revolting against the imposition of higher levies instead of sacrificing "frills and furbelows," especially in Providence.

The Common Council last week turned down flatly, and by a non-partisan vote, its finance committee's recommendation instructing the tax assessors to raise not less than $13,500,000 nor more than $13,750,000 for the ensuing fiscal year.

By a vote of 25 to 14 the Council held the figures down to $13,000,000 minimum and a $13,400,000 maximum. This was from $200,900 to $300,00 below last year's figures.

Former Revere Councilor in Court

Joseph del Grosso, former City Councilor of Revere, Mass., went on trial today before Judge James Hurley and a jury in Suffolk Superior Court on a charge of keeping and exposing liquor for sale and with selling liquor.

Other defendants in the trial were Mr. del Grosso's brother, Dario, and three employees of the Open Door, a night club in Revere. The Club was raided by State police last April 2 and Acting Police Chief William E. Tappan.

Television: a Job Mart

BRISTOL, Conn. (AP)—G. Burt Henderson, assistant to the president of the American Federation of Musicians, forecast May 14 that the continued development of television would provide increased employment for musicians. Mr. Henderson addressed the semi-annual meeting of the State conference of musicians.

"Le Moment est Venu" Songea les morse, "de discuter bien des choses"

OF FURS AND RUGS AND STORAGE

(Translation) "The time has come," the Walrus said, "to talk of many things," of furs and rugs and storage.

Business Integrity

is the most important asset in choosing Your Storage Protection.

Cleanse and Store Your Furs and Rugs *this year—with*

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Young Business Men, College Undergraduates, and older Schoolboys will find the prices on our Sixth Floor, particularly interesting...where our new and fast-growing Department now has in stock:

Suits, $42 *to* $47

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Flannel Trousers, $10 *and* $12

SIZES UP TO 42

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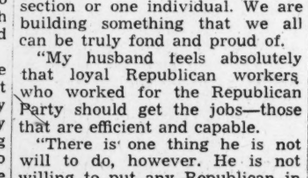


for BAKED PORK CHOPS

Enjoy a new taste thrill by cooking the chops with MADONNA *Pure Tomato Paste*. Made from fresh, juicy, sun ripened California tomatoes—of which 6-oz. can contains 2 lbs. Economical because it's a concentrate. Rich in flavor. Low in cost. For above and 51 other appetizing, FREE recipes, write Riverbank Canning Co., 99 Hudson St., New York City

MADONNA Tomato Paste

When you think of breakfast think of → HARTLEY'S IMPORTED ORANGE MARMALADE

23¢ AT ALL GROCERS Full Pound Net

BY THE MAKERS OF HARTLEY'S JAMS

R. U. Delapenha & Co. U. S. Distributors 57 Leight Street, New York

Finast TOMATO JUICE

3 24 oz. TINS for 25¢ ...or if you prefer 3 PINT BOTTLES 25¢

CLAPP'S BABY FOODS	*Carefully strained... wide assortment*	3 1 LB. TINS	23¢
FRENCH'S MUSTARD	*Cream Salad Style*	9 OZ. JAR	10¢
DUFF'S GINGER BREAD MIX		14 OZ. PKG.	21¢
KIRKMAN'S SOAP		3 BARS	13¢
PRESTO CAKE FLOUR		44 OZ. PKG.	24¢
RASPBERRIES FINAST	*Deep Red Fancy Quality*	No. 2 TIN	23¢
MATCHES OHIO BLUE TIP	*Large Regulation Boxes*	6 LGE. BXS.	19¢

SHOULDERS LB. 17¢

SMOKED... SUGAR-CURED... REGULAR

Small Sizes, Lean, Short Shank

SALT	CRYSTALINE *Free Running*	2 2 LB. CTNS.	13¢
EDUCATOR	STRAWBERRY BLOSSOM	2 LBS. BULK	29¢
Three National Biscuit Specials This Week...	GRAHAMS	1 lb. pkg.	18¢
	PANTRY COOKIE	cello. bag	17¢*
	UNEEDAS	3 pkgs.	13¢

FRESH GARDEN PEAS

Tender Medium Size Richmond	No. 2 tin	11¢
Fancy Tiny Sifted Finast	2 No. 2 tins	27¢
Great Big Tender "Yor" Garden	No. 2 tin	15¢

Other Savings

INSTANT POSTUM	8 oz. tin	41¢
	4 oz. tin	25¢
DAINTY JELL GELATIN DESSERTS	3 pkgs.	10¢
CALO DOG FOOD	4 1 lb. tins	29¢
SUNSWEET PRUNES Med. Size	2 lb. pkg.	15¢
O. C. POTATO STIX	3 No. 2 tins	25¢
BURNETT'S VANILLA	2 oz. bot.	25¢

Every Day SAVINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT

NOT SPECIALS... NEW LOW REGULAR PRICES!

Household Supplies

IVORY SOAP	med. bar		5¢
IVORY SOAP	3 lge. bars		25¢
LINIT STARCH	pkg.		10¢
OAKITE	11 oz. pkg.		10¢
ARGO GLOSS STARCH	1 lb. pkg.		9¢
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER	3 tins		20¢
BON AMI POWDER	tin		11¢
BABO For Tile, Woodwork	tin		10¢

Popular Cereals

CORN FLAKES WHITE SPRAY	pkg.		5¢
WHEATIES	2 pkgs.		21¢
WHEATENA	pkg.		21¢
QUAKER PUFFED WHEAT	2 pkgs.		15¢
QUAKER PUFFED RICE	2 pkgs.		19¢

Canned Foods

BAKED BEANS	FINAST Oven Baked	2 28 oz. tins	23¢
BROWN BREAD	FINAST	2 16 oz. tins	23¢
BROWN BREAD	FRIEND'S	2 16 oz. tins	25¢
FINAST KETCHUP		2 14 oz. bots.	25¢
FRANCO AMERICAN Cooked Spaghetti		3 1 lb. tins	23¢

Canned Fruits, Juices

GRAPEFRUIT	FINAST	3 No. 2 tins	25¢
EVEREADY	FRUIT COCKTAIL	No. 2½ tin	23¢
EVEREADY	FRUIT COCKTAIL	2 No. 1 tins	25¢
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE	Sweet or Natural	2 46 oz. tins	25¢
TOMATO JUICE	FINAST	2 50 oz. tins	35¢
PINEAPPLE JUICE	DOLE'S	46 oz. tin	23¢

Cooking Needs

ROYAL	Baking Powder	6 oz. tin	17¢	12 oz. tin	31¢
RUMFORD	Baking Powder	6 oz. tin	12¢	12 oz. tin	19¢
MAZOLA		qt. tin	39¢	pint tin	21¢
SHAKER SALT				26 oz. ctn	7¢
WESSON OIL				pint tin	23¢
KARO	RED LABEL 2 tins	29¢	BLUE LABEL 2 tins		27¢

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Cronins Successful on Road Tour—Bruins Seek to Revive Minor League Club Here?

Red Sox Close to Yankees As Fenway Stand Opened

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back at Fenway Park after an .818 pace on the road—nine wins and only two losses, the up-and-coming Red Sox were in a felicitous mood today as they came to grips with the Chicago White Sox. And not because Eddie Collins had passed out semi-monthly pay checks. The Fenway family, from Manager Joe Cronin down to Freddy Stack, the bat boy, were confident that this lengthy home stand would lift them back to the head of the American League.

When the road tour ended yesterday in Washington, the Red Sox were firmly entrenched in second place within a game and a half of the leading Yankees. Only five games were in the losing column. Of those five, two were lost by the slender margin of a lone tally. One went 10 innings. The club stood up splendidly under the first pressure of the campaign—that journey through the hostile West. At Fenway Park for better than two weeks, Cronin and his mates feel that the Yankees are about to discover themselves in the midst of an interesting tussle.

Ostie Went Nine

Cronin uncovered another nine-inning pitcher in the Washington final. Fritz Ostermueller, after one unsuccessful attempt, went the route against the Senators and won, 9—2. He hurled shutout ball for seven innings. Last year Ostie won four out of five from the Nationals, so it was only fitting that they should be the victims of his initial '39 triumph. Fritz, incidentally, became the fifth Red Sox hurler to go nine innings or more. Grove, Bagby and Rich have done it twice, and Auker once. The longest stretch is Grove's 11⅓ innings with Washington on Sunday, for his second victory.

Jack Wilson, who has been more than a mild disappointment to date, will attempt to join the list of nine-inning hurlers tomorrow in the second game of the White Sox series. At least, that was Cronin's plan this morning. Elden Auker is scheduled to close the Chicago meeting on Thursday. Wilson has started one contest—with Washington at Fenway Park April 24. He gave up nine hits and walked five in 6⅓ innings. Bagby lost this game in the tenth. In three relief efforts Jack has not been effective. If the Red Sox hope to present a serious challenge to the Yankees, Wilson must be a winning pitcher.

As the White Sox series opened today, the Bostonians had two .300 hitters. Jimmy Foxx ran his hitting streak to 16 games by getting a double at Griffith Stadium yesterday and closed the road tour with a .406 average. Joe Vosmik, as if awakened suddenly from a sound sleep, collected a triple, double and two singles facing Senatorial hurling, and lifted his mark to .321. He had a perfect day—four for four. Joe also had four hits in the game at Cleveland May 3.

The Chicago series marked the home debut of Lou Finney, whom Cronin purchased from the Athletics while touring the West. Although Lou's name had appeared in only one Red Sox box score when this was written, he figures to be a handy man before the season is far advanced. He can play any outfield position well and is a better-than-average first baseman. If Ted Williams continues in the slump which began when the team hit Washington, Cronin may give Finney a chance against the White Sox.

Lyons Took Locals

Manager Jimmy Dykes will probably give the Red Sox another taste of Ted Lyons's famous assortment in this series. The ancient right-hander beat the locals at Chicago last Thursday with a smart five-hit performance. His opponent was young Woody Rich, who yielded only four safeties in seven innings. Lyons was around the American League when most of the Red Sox players were unheard of in professional ball. He went to the White Sox in 1923, directly from Baylor University. On Aug. 21, 1926, he pitched a no-hit game against the old Red Sox.

The batting hero of the Dykes clan is Joe Kuhel, who until this year had a .289 lifetime average in the American League. Joe is known for his fancy fielding around first base, but at the moment they are talking about his hitting. He arrived in the Hub with a .424 average in 16 games and was second in the league race. A left-hander, Joe may find the distant right-field barriers at Fenway most disturbing.

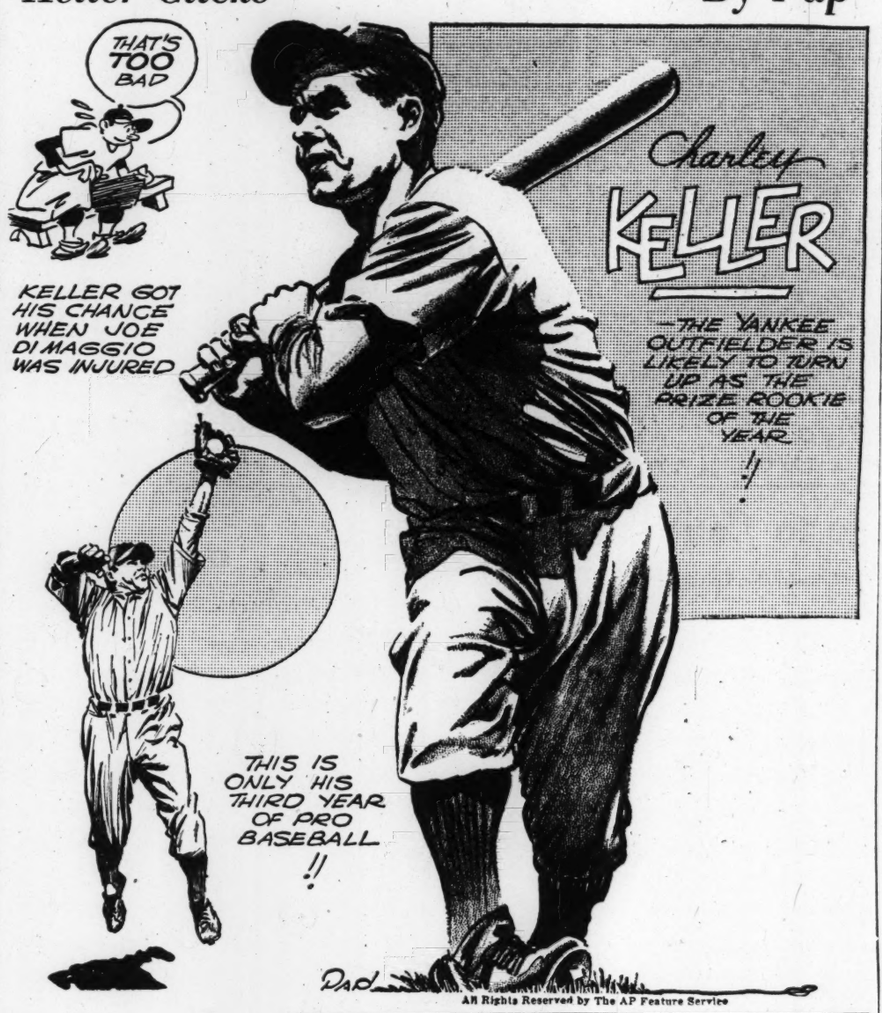
Jimmy Foxx, heavy-hitting Red Sox first baseman who is sporting a batting average of over .400 returned today, but was unable to play against the White Sox because of illness.

Terrier Ball Team Begins Last Week

Boston University's baseball season comes to an end this week with four games scheduled. This afternoon the Terriers were due to play host to a powerful Dartmouth nine at Nickerson Field, Riverside, and tomorrow will be hosts to Harvard. On Friday they travel to Worcester to meet Clark and Saturday wind up against Tufts at Medford.

To date the Terriers have not had too successful a season, having won only three out of 10 games. The Scarlet and White dropped its first six in a row due to lack of spring practice and was unable to get rolling until the early part of this month. Once they steadied themselves, they took three in a row including victories over Boston College and New Hampshire which was previously undefeated. The third victory was at the expense of Springfield. Last Thursday the team was defeated by Rhode Island State, 9 to 7.

Keller Clicks —By Pap'


THAT'S TOO BAD
KELLER GOT HIS CHANCE WHEN JOE DI MAGGIO WAS INJURED
Charley KELLER
—THE YANKEE OUTFIELDER IS LIKELY TO TURN UP AS THE PRIZE ROOKIE OF THE YEAR !!
THIS IS ONLY HIS THIRD YEAR OF PRO BASEBALL !!
PAP
All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Even when Charley Keller was limping around camp last spring, Manager Joe McCarthy was high on the rookie outfielder from Newark. Marse Joe saw the makings of a future star in the chunky slugger and did not press him.

Other rookies and veteran performers got the call in exhibition and early-championship games while Keller was rounding into form. When Joe Di Maggio was injured the youngster was ready for his chance.

Keller wasn't sensational in his early starts, but he showed that he was ready for the Big Time.

Keller had only two years of professional experience when he came to the Yankees this spring. He joined Newark in 1937 straight from the University of Maryland and in his two seasons he was an International League batting star He led the league in batting in 1937 before he was 21 years old.

Last season he batted .365 and led the league with 149 runs and 211 hits. He drove in 129 tallies. He bats left and puts all of his 190 pounds behind his blows.

Baseball writers believe he will win a regular berth even though he has to compete with Joe Di Maggio, Tommy Henrich, George Selkirk and Joe Gallagher.

—Pap'

Brown Releases Grid Schedules

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16—Army, University of Chicago, and Wesleyan are new opponents for the 1940 Brown varsity football team, according to the schedule just released by Thomas W. Taylor, Director of Athletics. The listing includes 10 games and is probably the most difficult schedule that the Bruins has undertaken in almost four decades.

The 1940 schedule:

Sept. 28—Wesleyan at Middletown.
Oct. 5—Rhode Island at Providence; Oct. 12—Colgate at Providence; Oct. 19—Tufts at Providence; Oct. 26—Holy Cross at Providence.
Nov. 2—Yale at New Haven; Nov. 9—Army at West Point; Nov. 16—Harvard at Cambridge; Nov. 23—Chicago at Providence; Nov. 28—Columbia at Providence.

In meeting West Point, the Bruin is renewing a football relationship that has lapsed for 43 years. The two met in four games, '94 through '97, and Army won three to Brown's one. Brown met Chicago in three games, '99, '00, and in 1924 and won one of the three. Brown and Wesleyan met 12 times between 1890 and 1914 and Brown won 10 to Wesleyan's two.

Brown's 1939 schedule:

Sept. 30—Rhode Island.
Oct. 7—Amherst; 14—Colgate at Hamilton; 21—Holy Cross; 28—Princeton at Princeton.
Nov. 4—Tufts; 11—Yale at New Haven; 18—Connecticut; 30—Rutgers.

Cornell Grid Coach

ITHACA, N. Y., May 16 (AP)—James Lynah, Cornell University Athletic Director, has announced appointment of J. Russell Murphy of Mansfield, Ohio, as assistant football coach of the Big Red team.

Murphy succeeds Jim Tatum, who resigned.

Bears Sign Armstrong

CHICAGO (AP)—Owner George Halas has announced the Chicago Bears of the National Pro Football League had signed Kenneth Armstrong, 241-pound tackle of Tarkio, Mo., College, for the 1939 season.

Joseph W. Burk of Penn has won two consecutive American sculling championships.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow Fenway Park 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Sporting Around the Hub

Will the Cubs Come Back to Boston?

The poor old Olympics struggled through a long hard winter in which they won only 12 and tied 2 out of 46 hockey games. A record which stands alone in a depth of despair. They won no championship and developed no major league hockey player, but they did muster thousands of friends and supporters.

In fact, these Olympics have rankled the professional hockey venture somewhat; and, while the Boston Bruins never recognized the Olympics on the basis of rivalry, they did open wide their eyes because of the occupied seats, even though prices were scaled at a minimum. Now there is a possible movement by the Bruins to bring back the Cubs.

The movement to return a minor league professional hockey club to Boston is more than a passing thought. The old Cubs which operated first in 1926 as the Boston Tigers and changed to the Bruin Cubs in 1932 were abandoned in 1936 as an unprofitable venture. The money lost to run the Cubs was too much.

Now that the Olympics have awakened a new hockey interest apart from the Bruins, the Boston Bruin management is leaning toward reviving the Cubs. Whether the revival would be to make more money for the Bruins by eliminating the Olympics or not is the question.

There is one question that can be answered easily, however, and that is that the Olympics are here to stay.

* * *

If it were not for the Yankees, the Red Sox would be the talk of the American League. Here they return from a road trip with an amazing average of .818 and the Yankees return to New York after their road trip with an average of .833. Something will have to give somewhere, and there is no place like home—!

* * *

The New England Intercollegiate Track and Field meet at University of New Hampshire this week end really is a personal tribute to Bill Cowell, Athletic Director. Cowell, recently recovered from a serious incapacitation, will have the opportunity to see a long dream of his become a reality. He took over athletics at New Hampshire when the playing facilities were little more than pastures. Today the Wildcats have one of the most efficient plants in the country, all due to the efforts of Cowell.

* * *

Mrs. Warren Beard's Greens have a chance to tie Mrs. William M. Austin's Tees for the Women's Golf Association spring championship on Thursday. The Greens can tie the Tees by beating them in their coming match at Kernwood. Yesterday Mrs. Beard led her Greens to victory with a low 82 at Pine Brook Valley.

* * *

Johnny Thoren, pro, and Ted Bishop, ex-pro, of Woodland, teamed to take the honors in the N. E. P. G. A. amateur-pro tourney at Woodland yesterday. Thoren and Bishop registered 135 to top the next best in the field, Jim Turnesa of North Providence, R. I. and Fred Thayer of Wollaston, who had 140.

* * *

Virginia Ellis, seeded No. 2 in the women's state tennis, went out in the second round when defeated by Emily Lincoln, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3 at The Country Club yesterday. Miss Ellis was former state champion. Kay Winthrop, No. 1, won easily beating Sue Carl, in straight love sets.

* * *

Bill Everts and Jack Stewart of Harvard went out of the N. E. tennis intercollegiates at Dartmouth yesterday in the first round, but Cory Wynn reached the second round before being eliminated by Wayland Avery, seeded No. 2. The Big Green ace defeated Wynn, 6—0, 6—1. Harvard has track, baseball and crew possibilities, but not so much can be said regarding tennis.

Web Morse

Von Cramm Helps Swedish Net Team

STOCKHOLM, May 16 (AP)—Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm helped a Swedish tennis team gain a 5—3 victory over a touring United States team in a series of exhibition matches.

Von Cramm defeated Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, 3—6, 10—8, 6—0, in singles, and then paired with Karle Schroeder of Sweden to turn back McNeill and Charles Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla., 6—2, 6—3. Owen Anderson of Los Angeles defeated Morgan Hultman, 6—8, 6—2, 6—0, but Anderson and Bill Robinson, another Californian, bowed to Schroeder and Nils Rohlsson, 6—2, 6—3.

Helene Mayer, world fencing champion, has held the Pacific Coast open women's title for six consecutive years.

Tigers to Meet Elis or Indians For Golf Crown

Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association

Southern Division

	W	L	TW	FW	Points For	Agst
Princeton	5	0	21	11	32	13
Georgetown	4	1	22	9	31	14
Penn State	3	2	17	10	27	18
Cornell	1	4	13	5	18	27
Pennsylvania	1	4	10	5	15	30
Pittsburgh	1	4	7	5	12	33

Northern Division

Yale	4	1	20	13	33	12
Dartmouth	4	1	21	10	31	14
Williams	3	2	19	8	27	18
Harvard	3	2	18	8	26	19
Holy Cross	1	4	9	4	13	32
Brown	0	5	3	2	5	40

Legend—W, Team matches won. L, Team matches lost. TW, Twosomes won. FW, Foursomes won.

This Week's Schedule

Friday, 1—Dartmouth vs Yale (intra-sectional play-off), at Woodway Country Club, Stamford, Conn.
Saturday, 8:30 a. m. and 1 p. m.—Princeton vs. Dartmouth-Yale winner, at Woodway Country Club.

While Princeton, defending association champion, was sweeping through all opposition and winning the Middle Atlantic Division title, Yale and Dartmouth finished in a tie for the New England Division crown in the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association team tournament last week end, and will play off this Friday at the Woodway Country Club, Stamford, Conn., for the right to meet the Tigers for the championship Saturday over the same course.

Each of the leaders in the New England section won four and lost one during the two weeks of play. The Blue met an unexpected reversal, first in its history over its home links, at the hands of Harvard, 5 to 4, last Saturday morning, while Dartmouth, with the opportunity to capture the title, lost to Yale by the same score in the afternoon and thus set the stage for another meeting between the teams. Harvard itself had a chance to make it a three-way tie, but lost to Williams in its final match. These two finished in a deadlock for third, with Holy Cross and Brown trailing.

Tigers Undefeated

Princeton went through two weeks of play without a defeat. The Tigers had difficulty only with Georgetown in the first round of play, scoring by a single point, but last week end they trounced Penn State, Pittsburgh, and Cornell to make their record five straight. Georgetown, losing only to Princeton, finished second, with Penn State third and Pennsylvania, Cornell and Pittsburgh following.

In individual scoring there were no perfect scores returned in either section. Billy Shea and Bill Dettweiler, both of Georgetown, led the Middle Atlantic scorers, each with 7 points. They each participated in one losing foursome match but won all their twosomes. Wilson Flohr and Bill Clark of Dartmouth, and John Barr of Harvard each tallied 7 points in showing the way in the New England section. Barr also was tied for high scoring honors in this section last year. Pittsburgh's Tony Kaye, only contender to turn in a perfect 7½ last year, scored only 4 points this spring.

Olso Captain at B. U.

William Olson of Providence, R. I., a junior at the Boston University School of Education, has been elected outdoor track captain for 1940.

Olson has been competing in the half-mile and mile for the past two years and although not a standout has been a consistent performer.

University of Southern California boasts of a 36-man track squad.

Five Rhody Point Winners Back for N. E. Track Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., May 16—Three hundred and ten track and field athletes representing 20 colleges have been entered in the fifty-third annual championships of the New England Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association at the University of New Hampshire, May 19 and 20.

Missing from the line-up for the first time will be Springfield College, one of the five teams which failed to earn a point at Brown last year. But Colby returns to the fold of competition after a year's absence to bring the total of college entries to the level of last spring's 20. Only others among the 23 member schools which will be missing this year are Norwich and the University of Vermont.

Five Point Men Back

Rhode Island, defending champion, will bring back five point winners of 1938. Headed by Walt Gladding and his javelin, the list includes Stan Holt, second in the 880 and third in the mile last year; George Hammarlund, who tied for second in the pole vault; and Dan Aldrich, fourth place discus thrower. But three of Rhode Island's 1938 greats will not be seen in competition, among them two holders of association records. Gone via the graduation trail are Irving Folwartshny, who sent the hammer nearly 174 feet last May, Ed Singsen, who broke all previous marks with his pole vaulting of 13ft. 6¾in., and Bill Eckhart, first man to finish in the two-mile run last year.

Expected to give Rhode Island the greatest race for the New England throne is Boston College, last year's second place winner. Despite the loss of the ever dependable middle distance runner Dick Gill, the Eagles will send a team marked by strength in the field events, led by Bill Gilligan, Joe Zabilski, and Fran Zeimetz.

Four Champions Entered

Although not a single record holder will return to N. E. I. C. A. A. A. competition, three champions in addition to Rhode Island's Gladding have again been entered. Shot putters once more must face Prescott Coan of Amherst, who last year won with a toss of 49ft. 7in. Maine's Don Smith, running in 1938 with a time of 4m. 19 2-5s., will toe the mark for the mile, while Danny Miles of Northeastern, who tied at 6ft. 2in., has been entered in the high jump.

Host New Hampshire has little to offer in competition. Earning but six points to finish seventh in the field of 20 a year ago, the Wildcats will be without the services of Huck Quinn, a senior in 1933 who carried away half of the Durham team points. Hopes will be placed on sophomore Matt Flaherty, ranked high among the nation's hammer throwers, who this year has come within three feet of the New England record. Strongest man in the running events for the Wildcats will be Ted Underwood, two miler and present sectional steeplechase champion.

Schools entered in the competition this week end are Amherst, Bates, Boston College, Boston University, Bowdoin, Brown, Colby, Connecticut State, Holy Cross, Massachusetts State, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Middlebury, Northeastern, Rhode Island State, Tufts, Maine, New Hampshire, Wesleyan, Williams, and Worcester Polytechnic.

Five I. C. Four-A. Records Broken in Meets Held Early

With the entries all in, the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. is preparing for one of its most thrilling meets when the sixty-third annual outdoor championships are held at Triborough Stadium on May 26-27. In preliminary meets this spring, the IC4A entries already have surpassed five of the championship records—in the 100 yard dash, high and low hurdles, two-mile run and javelin throw. And they have closely approached the IC4A records in seven other events—the 440, 880, mile, shotput, pole vault, high jump and broad jump.

With the more testing competition of the Intercollegiates, with athletes rising to the best and surpassing their best, a record-breaking IC4A meet is in prospect. The Randalls Island track, having settled nicely through its second winter, is in magnificent condition and stacks up against the world's fastest tracks in the opinion of the experts who have inspected it this season.

Bettered 100 Mark

Wilbur Greer, of Michigan State, clocked in 9.5 seconds, has bettered the IC4A record of 9.6 that Frank Wykoff of Southern California set in 1931. Kenny Clapp, of Brown, the IC4A indoor champion, has come within a tenth second of the record time.

Jim Humphrey, of U. S. C., clocked in 14.3, has surpassed the championship high hurdles mark of 14.4 set by the great Earl Thomson of Dartmouth in 1920 and tied by Harvey Woodstra of Mich. State last year. Earl Vickery of U. S. C. with a clocking of 22.7, also has bettered the meet record of 23.2 made by Cornell's Ham Hucker two years ago. In the javelin Bob Peoples and Hugo DeGroot of U. S. C., and Nick Vukmanic, of Penn State, the IC4A champion, have thrown the spear beyond the record distance of 220ft. 11¼in. which was set eight year ago. Peoples has reached 234:1⅞.

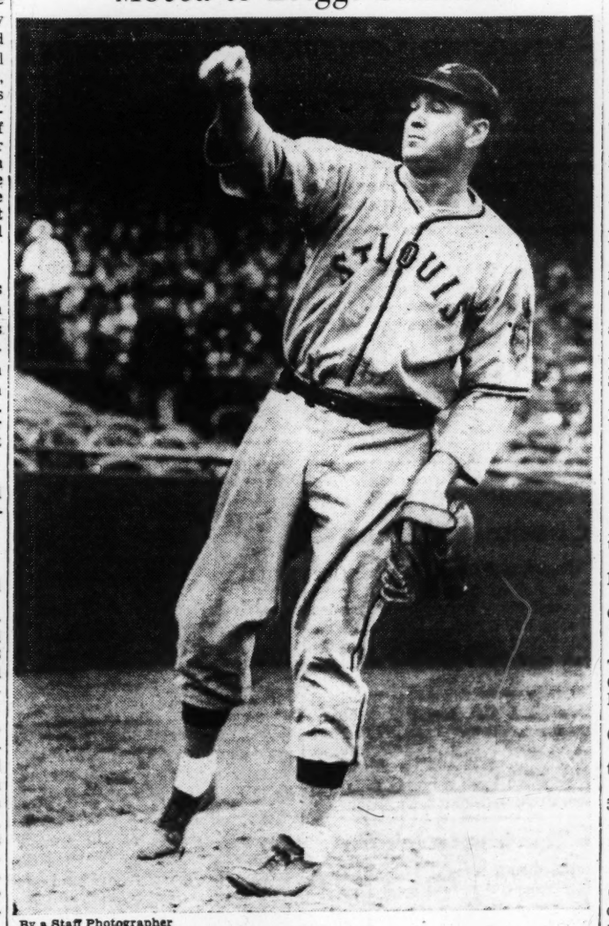
Zamperini Ahead

Louis Zamperini, of U. S. C., with a two-mile performance of 9:12.8, is way ahead of the record of 9:21.2 that Joe Moclair of Manhattan made last year. But Zamperini will run the mile and 880 and the mile relay too in the Intercollegiates. His best mile time is 4:08.3; his best this year is 4:14.1 against the IC4A record of 4:13.9 that Howie Borck of Manhattan made last year.

Erwin Miller of U. S. C., clocked in 47.4 for the quarter, John Woodruff of Pitt, the IC4A 440 and 880 champion, with a half-mile clocking of 1:52.6 are respectively four-tenths and seven-tenths seconds back of the records for the meet. Woodruff, seeking his third-straight double in the Intercollegiates, will be out to crack both the 440 and 880 records. He has tied the 440 record of 47 flat two years in a row.

Frank Ryan, of Columbia, with a shotput effort of 52 feet 9½in.; Loring Day of U. S. C., and Dick Ganslen of Columbia, who have vaulted 14:5 and 14:3½, Anson Perina, Princeton, who has jumped 24ft. 9¼in., and John Wilson U. S. C., who has high-jumped 6ft. 6¼in. are close to the records with their best thus far.

Moved to Briggs Stadium



By a Staff Photographer

Buck Newsom

With a better ball club behind him at Detroit, this veteran pitcher should reach the 20-victory level for the second straight year. In 1938, at St. Louis, Buck won 20 and lost 16. He recently figured in a 10-player deal.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Galan, Chicago, .407; Arnovich, Philadelphia, .400.

Runs—Ott, New York, and Garms, Boston, 19.

Runs Batted In—Goodman and McCormick, Cincinnati, 21.

Hits — Arnovich, Philadelphia, 34; Hack, Chicago, 32.

Doubles—Bartell, Chicago, 9; Rizzo, Pittsburgh, 8.

Triples—Garms, Boston, Goodman, Cincinnati, and Herman, Chicago, 4.

Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, and Mize, St. Louis, 5.

Stolen Bases—Lavagetto, Brooklyn, 5; Miller, Boston, and Moore, St. Louis, 4.

Pitching—Wyatt, Brooklyn, 3-0; Page, Chicago, 2-0.

American League

Batting—Mazzera, St. Louis, .479; Kuhel, Chicago, .424.

Runs—Greenberg, Detroit, 21; McCosky, Tigers, 20.

Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, and Walker, Chicago, 21.

Hits—McQuinn, St. Louis, 37; McCosky, Detroit, 35.

Doubles—McCosky, Detroit, 11; Greenberg, Detroit, and McQuinn, St. Louis, 10.

Triples—Keller, New York, Travis, Washington, Keltner, Cleveland, and McQuinn, St. Louis, 3.

Home Runs—Greenberg, Detroit, 6; Foxx, Boston, 5.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 10; Welaj, Washington, 5.

Pitching—Ruffing, New York, 5-0; Bridges, Detroit, 4-0.

Fred Harlow Coach

WESTBROOK, Maine, May 16 (AP)—The Westbrook School Board chose Fred Harlow, Portland, last night as Westbrook High School football coach.

Harlow is a graduate of Cambridge (Mass.) Latin School, Hebron Academy and Fordham University.

Dartmouth Likely To Hold Net Title

HANOVER, N. H., May 16 (AP)—With four representatives in today's quarter-final field, the Dartmouth Indians appeared almost assured of a successful defense of their New England intercollegiate tennis team trophy.

Wayland Avery, who is defending his sectional individual title, paced the Indians into the round of eight yesterday by defeating Cory Wynn of Harvard, 6-0, 6-1, in a second-round match. The other Dartmouth men to keep pace with him were Sam Snow, Bud Foster and Don Wheaton.

The other four survivors of the opening day's play were Al Jarvis of Williams, Jack Parsons of Trinity, and Wesleyan's Jack Van Maur and John Eisendrath. Placing in the quarter-finals qualified that octet for next month's national intercollegiate tournament at Merion, Pa.

The quarter-finals draw pitted Jarvis against Wheaton, Snow against Parsons, Avery against Eisendrath and Foster against Van Maur. Both the singles and doubles fields were scheduled to be reduced to the final rounds during the second day's play.

Grads Win 61—32

EDMONTON, May 16 (CP)—Edmonton Grads, in one of their best displays of speed and accuracy, outclassed Cleveland Nokolds, 61-32, here Saturday night in the first game of a best-of-five series for the Underwood International Women's Basketball Challenge Trophy.

Irish Charity Cup

BELFAST, May 16 (CP)—In Irish Charity Cup soccer semifinal games played Saturday Belfast Celtic trounced Cliftonville 4-1 and Linfield edged out a 2-1 decision over Glentoran.

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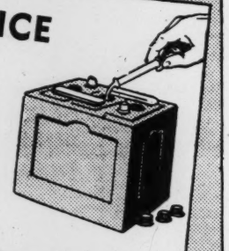

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Big Ten Track and Field Championships at University of Michigan's Ferry Field

Two-Day Athletic Meet Opens on the Nineteenth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The 39th annual Western Conference track and field championships here May 19 and 20 will mark the fourth anniversary of possibly the greatest single day of individual achievements in the history of the sport and the recognition of the Ferry Field track as one of the fastest and best-conditioned in the country.

Jesse Owens, then a sophomore at Ohio State, struck the track and field world with three new world's records and a tie for a fourth in the 1935 championships as they were held in Ann Arbor for the first time in recent years.

Big Day

Reaching a peak that he approached again only in the 1936 Olympic Games, Owens set a record in the 220-yard dash of :20.3, in the 200-yard low hurdles of :22.6, in the broad jump of 26ft. 8¼in., and he equaled the mark of :09.4 in the 100-yard dash, for a day of performances never before equaled or since approached.

Further proof of the speed of the Ferry Field cinders was given in the 1937 championships which saw some of the best performances of the year despite a heavy rain that fell throughout the meet.

World Mark

Most notable of the performances in that meet was the 120-yard high hurdles victory of Michigan's Bob Osgood in :14.0. That performance stands as an American and collegiate record, and at the time was also a world's mark.

The Big Ten Championships have annually produced some of the most spectacular performances of the year. Last year the meet was highlighted by the two-mile victory of Wisconsin's Walter Mehl in 9:10.4, the fastest two-mile race ever run in collegiate competition. The shot put record of 52ft. 11½in. by Bill Watson of Michigan last year was the best throw made in this country in 1938.

Detroit 'Farms' Investigated

CHICAGO, May 16 (AP)—Farm operations of the Detroit Tigers are the latest to undergo a microscopic study by Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis.

Whether the investigation will lead to wholesale freeing of minor league players as in the case of the St. Louis Cards a year ago or a clean bill for Detroit no one knows.

Leslie O'Connor, Landis' secretary, admitted the investigation was underway and said it would be several days before findings would be available.

Transfer List

"We are looking into transfer of players in the minor leagues," he said, indicating the study of Detroit's minor league connections had been going on for some time. He added Commissioner Landis conferred with Jack Zeller, General Manager of the Tigers, two weeks ago.

O'Connor did not reveal the names of any players involved or why the investigation was started.

Landis gave about 100 minor league ball players their freedom and levied fines aggregating $2,176 against six club owners in March of last year after completing an investigation of the St. Louis Cardinal chain. At that time, Landis criticized the juggling of players and "covering up" of men through transfer from one league to another.

Working Agreements

The Detroit club has a working agreement, Zeller said, with Toledo of the American Association and an "understanding" with the Beaumont Club of the Texas League. These two clubs, in turn, have working agreements with several teams in smaller minor loops.

The Cleveland Indians lost a hard-hitting young outfielder two years ago when Commissioner Landis declared Tom Henrich a free agent, charging the Indians "covered up" to prevent Henrich from being taken from the minors in the draft. After Landis' decision Henrich signed with the Yankees and since has been a regular in the New York outfield.

No Comment

DETROIT, May 16 (AP)—Jack Zeller, General Manager of the Detroit Baseball Club, said today he had no comment to make on the investigation of Tiger farm operations being made by Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Baseball Commissioner.

Any announcement on the matter would necessarily be from the Commissioner's office, Zeller said.

The Tiger General Manager said he expected to be in Chicago Wednesday.

Public Links Golf Changed

A new method has been adopted to determine the field for the 1939 amateur public links championship, to be played July 24-29 at the Mount Pleasant Park Golf Course, Baltimore, Md.

The system is almost identical with that used for the open and the amateur championships: there will be a definite number of district qualifying rounds; a definite number of qualifying places will be allotted to each district competition; and the field in the championship proper will consist of approximately 200 players.

District rounds will be played at 33 locations during the period June 30-July 10, at 36 holes stroke play. Preliminary elimination rounds may be authorized where necessary to handle unusually large fields.

Eligible former champions who enter are exempt from district qualification.

Important changes have been made in the intercity team championship. A team will now consist of three players. They must be bona fide residents of the same city and its suburbs and must be eligible for the individual championship. They will be the three lowest scorers from that city in a district's qualifying rounds. Should a former champion desire to be a member of his city's team, he must compete in the district rounds to determine his eligibility for the team only, but this will not affect either his automatic eligibility for the individual championship or the number of places allotted to his district. If a city (and its suburbs) does not have three players eligible for the individual championship, such city will not be represented in the team championship.

In the 1938 championship at Cleveland the individual title was won by Al Leach, representing East Cleveland, and the team championship was won by the Los Angeles team of Don Erickson, George Lance, Bruce McCormick, and Neil Whitney with a record score of 584 for 36 holes.

English Cricket

LONDON, May 16 (CP)—Showery weather interfered with English cricket matches yesterday. No play was possible in the M. C. C.-West Indies contest at Lord's and the Derbyshire-Surrey and Yorkshire-Kent matches were also rained out.

Gloucestershire defeated Worcestershire by three wickets in a low-scoring match at Bristol. In reply to the Sauce County's totals of 149 and 105, Gloucestershire hit up 165 and 90 for seven wickets. Tom Goddard took seven wickers for 44 runs for the winners and Reginald Sparks captured five Gloucester wickets for 44.

Close of play scores in other matches started Saturday:

Warwickshire 163; Hampshire 259 for six wickets (Creese 104, Arnold 50); at Portsmouth.

Somerset 372 for six, declared; Lancashire 15 for no wickets; at Manchester.

Leicestershire 229; Sussex 391 for nine (H. Parks 141, Oakes 56); at Leicester.

Nottinghamshire 489 for seven, declared; Glamorgan 14 for no wickets; at Nottingham.

Middlesex 398; Cambridge University 244 for eight (Thomson 133 not out); at Cambridge.

Giants Fined $800

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The New York Football Giants, Inc., was fined $800 by Federal Judge John C. Knox yesterday—the maximum fixed by law—on its conviction of not recording on tickets the price charged above face value and the names of those selling them.

Helen Mara, a niece of John and Tim Mara, sports promoters, who was working as clerk and cashier, and Charles Chaplin, a clerk, were placed on probation for one day.

The tickets were sold last December for a game between the Giants and the Green Bay Packers.

England 2, Italy 2

MILAN, Italy, May 16 (AP)—Picked teams of best soccer players of Italy and England battled to a 2-2 draw before 60,000 persons Saturday. England went ahead in the first period and counted again in the last half but the Italians put over two goals in final session to tie the count.

College Track

Results May 15

Wesleyan Freshmen 66, Amherst Freshmen 44, Williams Freshmen 43.

Tennis is believed to have originated in France.

Fifty Years in Football

Wide World

SAN FRANCISCO—Amos Alonzo Stagg, dean of the American football coaches, now at College of the Pacific, is shown as he was feted here recently in a testimonial dinner commemorating his fiftieth anniversary as a football coach. He is pictured with Mrs. Stagg, seated on his right, as he was congratulated by Glenn S. (Pop) Warner, another long-time veteran formerly with Carlisle, Temple, and Stanford universities.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results May 15

International League

Rochester 16, Jersey City 1.
Montreal 4, Syracuse 1.
Baltimore at Toronto, cold.
Only games.

American Association

Kansas City 10, St. Paul 2.
Milwaukee 10, Minneapolis 2.
Columbus 8, Toledo 7.
Indianapolis-Louisville, cold.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Fort Worth 9, Shreveport 5.
Tulsa 4, Beaumont 1.
Dallas 8, Houston 4.
San Antonio 12, Oklahoma City 7.

Southern Association

Birmingham 5, Chattanooga 0.
New Orleans 2, Atlanta 0.
Only games.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 12, Hartford 5.
Elmira 5, Binghamton 4.
Williamsport 9, Albany 3.
Only games.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Babe Dahlgren, Yankees, and Skeeter Newsome, Athletics—Dahlgren led Yankee attack in 3-0 victory with triple and single; Newsome equalled American League record by making 10 putouts at shortstop.

Larry French and Augie Galan, Cubs—French limited Pirates to six hits, retiring 14 in succession, to win 6-2; Galan had a perfect day with three singles and walk to reach first safely for eighth successive time.

Joe Vosmik, Red Sox—clouted triple, double and two singles against Senators, scoring three runs and batting in two.

Salford Victor

LONDON, May 16 (CP)—Salford won the English Rugby League Championship Saturday, defeating Castleford 8-6. In winning the title for the fourth time, Salford succeeds Hunslet, victorious 8-2 over Leeds last year.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

And the Memory Lingers On

LONDON — Today the soccer grounds of Britain are empty and silent. But the "fans" are neither. They are full of facts and figures and very talkative about them. As is only right and reasonable so near to the close of a thoroughly entertaining season.

One match is more debated than all the rest, and it is—need I tell you?—the extraordinary game in the Cup Final at Wembley Stadium between Portsmouth and Wolverhampton Wanderers. Never since the threads of professional soccer were picked up after the World War has a side been so firmly installed as were the Wolves in the position of "favorite" for what is always accounted "the" match of the season. And never before has a favorite been so completely and utterly routed.

Wolves Tame

It is a matter of history that the score was four goals to one in favor of Portsmouth, but this simple statement does not do full justice to the disparity between the sides. Portsmouth, let it be said, played as good football as was ever seen on Wembley's classic turf. But the Wolves were unbelievably tame. In fact, before the end, they were eating out of Pompey's hand. Pompey being, as probably you know, the mysterious nickname conferred not only on the Portsmouth team, but on the big and busy naval town of Portsmouth itself.

Nobody seems to know why Portsmouth is called "Pompey"—so after hearing the word shouted loudly and often, I tried to find out. The nearest approach to a reason seems to be a tradition that the title was adopted late in the last century when the celebrated Dame Agnes Weston invited an evangelical bishop down to speak at Portsmouth in the course of a Revivalist campaign. It seems that he did so, and, criticizing the town in pungent and colorful terms, declared it liable to share the fate of Pompeii, the Italian city overwhelmed by the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A. D.

Well you know what sailors are. They were delighted with the Bishop's imagery, and, so the story goes, adopted the name of Pompeii (subsequently contracted to "Pompey") with the greatest enthusiasm.

"Off" Day for All

That, at all events, is an explanation. Which is more than can be offered as to the basic reason why the form of the two teams in the 1939 Cup Final worked out the way it did.

The nearest I can go to throwing light on the Wembley mystery is to say that apparently all the Wolves had an "off" day simultaneously. Right on the very day when they needed to be as firmly "on" as possible.

But the explanation of this explanation is still hard to seek. It did not seem to be a case of stage fright or anything of that nature; and it did not seem to be the fault of tactics or of any one individual, though the unfortunate Wolverhampton goal-keeper, Scott, made a couple of errors in judgement that focussed severe criticism on him.

The first of his mistakes occurred just before half-time, when Scott parried a slowly moving shot with his outstretched hand, but did not succeed in keeping the ball out of the net; the second was just after the start of the second half when he fell in trying to stop a hard drive and, failing to smother the ball, had the unenviable experience of watching it trickle slowly beyond his reach over the goal line toward the net.

Finest Vein of Play

As Portsmouth had scored a goal half-way through the first period the Wolves found themselves with a three goals deficit a couple of minutes after the interval. They braced themselves and scored—through Dorsett. But then the Portsmouth boys struck their very finest vein of play and appeared unexpectedly and dramatically in the role of the cleverest team seen this season.

Twelve minutes from the end came Portsmouth's fourth goal—the side's scorers were Parker (2) Barlow and Anderson—and, when that happened, victory was clearly and completely assured.

So 100,870 spectators left the ground as eye witnesses of a great soccer surprise that is still Topic No. 1 in the football fans' "close" season conversation.

That Cup Final Feeling

© Fox

Three Portsmouth supporters register approval

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(First Three in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Mazzera, Browns	14	48	14	23	.479
Kuhel, White Sox	16	66	15	28	.424
Weatherly, Indians	15	58	6	24	.414
Galan, Cubs	16	59	12	24	.407
Arnovich, Phillies	22	85	12	34	.400
Medwick, Cardinals	20	80	12	30	.375

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	6	Camilli, Dodgers	5
Foxx, Red Sox	5	Mize, Cardinals	5
Selkirk, Yankees	4	Ott, Giants	4
Gehringer, Tigers	4	McCormick, Reds	4
Williams, Red Sox	4	Berger, Reds	4

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	21	McCormick, Reds	21
Walker, W. Sox	21	Goodman, Reds	20
Selkirk, Yankees	20	Arnovich, Phillies	20

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Lefty Grove defeated Washington Senators 4-3 for sixth straight victory and Boston's eighth straight, giving Red Sox lead of 1½ games.

Five Years Ago

Frank Shields, Lester Stoefen, George M. Lott and John Van Ryn named United State Davis Cup team for series with Canada.

'Perfect' Team In Fourth Test

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The first "perfect" American polo team—one that theoretically cannot be defeated—will play its fourth test match for the coming international series today at Phipps Field, Old Westbury.

The 40-goal team, composed of four 10-goal stars, will line up with Mike Phipps at No. 1, Cecil Smith, No. 2, Tommy Hitchcock, No. 3, and the much discussed Stewart Iglehart at back.

Iglehart, normally at No. 3, was ill last winter and some experts doubt he will be able to play in the Cup series against England beginning June 4 at Meadow Brook.

His form in this test should throw valuable light on the question of his fitness.

The "dream" team will meet a side composed of two members of the British challenging squad—Hesketh Hughes and John Lakin—and the Guest brothers, Winston and Raymond.

Semipro Baseball Tournament Dates

WICHITA, Kan., May 16 (AP)—Florida, Utah and the District of Columbia semipro baseball tournaments will begin July 4 as the first step in determining the United States representative for the American Series at San Juan, Puerto Rico, in September.

All the remaining States will hold their tournaments later the same month with the winners coming here for the national finals, Aug. 11 to 23.

Opening dates already have been selected in 35 states, Ray Dumont, President of the National Semipro Baseball Congress, said yesterday. They include:

East—Maine, Portland, July 16-23; Massachusetts, Hudson, July 8-16; New Hampshire, Nashua, July 16-22.

South—Alabama, Montgomery, July 11-20; Arkansas, Morrillton, July 16-23; Florida, Delray Beach, July 4-10; Georgia, Atlanta, July 15-22; Kentucky, Covington, July 15-23; Mississippi, Laurel, July 15-23; North Carolina, High Point, July 12-20; Virginia, Lynchburg, July 15-23.

London or Detroit May Get Olympics

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, May 16 (AP)—Avery Brundage, President of the American Olympic Committee and member of the International Olympic Committee, said today, "I think London or Detroit will be chosen for the 1944 Olympics."

He made the statement upon sailing for Europe after touring the Far East.

Middies Honored

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Award of the Secretary of the Navy's Pistol Trophy to Midshipman Harvey Lasell, Springfield, Vt., has been announced by the Naval Academy.

Lasell won the trophy for excellence in pistol practice.

Six midshipmen will receive letters of commendation from Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Superintendent, for officer-like qualities and positive characters in contributing most to development of naval spirit and loyalty within the regiment.

Midshipmen selected for outstanding honor were Edward L. Beach, Jr., Palo Alto, Calif.; Vincent de Poix, Hartsdale, N. Y.; Paul W. Gill, Michigan City, Ind.; Ben Jarvis, Ferda, Ark.; Corwinmenden Hall, Anahuas, Texas; William T. Sawyer, Gardner, Mass.

Yugoslavia Wins 4 to 1

BUDAPEST, May 16 (AP)—Two additional singles triumphs yesterday gave the Yugoslavian Davis Cup tennis team a victory over Hungary by 4 matches to 1.

Franjo Puncec defeated Emile Gabory, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4, and Demeter Mitic won over Josef Asboth, 18-year-old star, by 9—7, 2—6, 10—8, 6—3.

Yugoslavia thus earned the right to meet Italy in the third round of European Zone play.

College Baseball

Results May 15

New Hampshire 18, Maine 0.
Hartwick 18, Oneonta Normal 5.
Princeton Jayvees 11, St. Peter's H. S. (New Brunswick) 10.
Boston College 5, Villanova 4.
Bates 1, Bowdoin 0.
Brown 4, Dartmouth 3.

Exhibition Baseball

Result May 15

St. Louis (N) 12, University of Illinois 5.

College Polo

Result May 15

Penn Military College 11, Princeton 5.

College Golf

Result May 15

Princeton Junior Varsity 5, Hun School 1.

College Tennis

Result May 15

Bowdoin 5, Colby 4.

Close to 100 native sons of New Orleans are playing professional ball with teams throughout the country.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

History in the Making at Shibe Park

Shibe Park, home of Connie Mack's White Elephants and site of countless traditional baseball battles, tonight is the scene of an event which carries historical significance. The Mackmen, weather permitting, play the American League's first night game with the Cleveland Indians. All reserved seats were sold weeks in advance and Philadelphia sportsmen predict that the park's seating capacity of 33,000 will be taxed.

Landis Attending

A hint of opening day, or a World Series, will be apparent. Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of baseball, will be there. So will Will Harridge, prexy of the American League. Eight steel towers supporting 780 floodlights of 1,500-watt capacity each comprise the lighting system. It is estimated that the intensity of the lights would be sufficient to illuminate a 160-mile highway as brilliantly as Philadelphia's famous Broad Street.

Already a success in the National League, the so-called experiment will be watched with interest throughout the junior circuit, because it is freely predicted that by 1940 one half of the American League will be featuring the nocturnal pastime. Cleveland and the Mackmen are to play seven games this season, and there is a strong feeling that increased attendance will force continuation. Such cities as Washington and St. Louis would benefit financially from night contests.

Wants Night Ball

Philadelphia wants night baseball. Of that Connie Mack is certain. The advance sale of tickets for tonight's inaugural with the Indians is proof. The Quaker City rarely buys sporting tickets ahead of time.

"Any number of men have thanked me for bringing night baseball to Philadelphia," Connie Mack said on his recent visit to Boston. "They tell me that they want to support the Athletics, but hesitate to leave their business in the afternoon. They will go to the park at night, however. The working man is strong for arclight games. It is up to the major leagues to give him what he wants. The club owners don't want night ball; neither do the players. But I believe that before long they will all be forced into it. They cannot ignore turnouts of between 20,000 and 40,000 nightly."

* * *

Trade of Vernon Kennedy from Detroit to the Browns over the past week end reminded Al Simmons that Joe Vosmik once helped the pitcher register a no-hit game and later lost the American League batting championship by a single percentage point.

"Kennedy had a no-hitter against Cleveland," said Simmons, "when Vosmik went to bat with two out in the ninth. Joe fouled off the first pitch, gave a feeble swing at the high second ball and took the third one without moving the bat from his shoulder—a fat pitch right down the middle. I suppose you could hardly blame Joe. A pitcher has a no-hitter only once in a lifetime. But at the close of the season he probably wished he had tried a little harder in that time at bat against Kennedy. Buddy Myer beat him out of the batting championship by a single point—I think it was .349 to .348.

West Robbed Vosmik

"Myer won it by getting four legitimate hits on the last day of the season," Simmons continued. "Vosmik, who had been out for several days, went up as a pinch hitter on the final day and hit one of the hardest line drives you ever saw. But Sam West, playing center field for St. Louis, made a sensational running catch and robbed Joe of the hit that would have given him the crown."

Incidentally, two of the hurlers involved in the Detroit-St. Louis trade have crashed baseball's Hall of Fame. Buck Newsom, who went to the Tigers, held the Boston Red Sox hitless for nine innings on Sept. 18, 1934, but allowed one safety in the tenth and lost the ball game. Kennedy's came less than a year later, but he was fortunate enough to win it. The score was 5 to 0.

The season of 1938, it will be recalled, saw three classic performances. Johnny Vander Meer had two and Monte Pearson the other. With the exception of '36, there has been at least one no-hitter every year since the spring of 1934. Who is next?

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	15	5	.750
Boston	12	5	.706
Chicago	13	9	.591
Cleveland	11	10	.524
St. Louis	9	13	.409
Washington	8	12	.400
Detroit	9	15	.375
Philadelphia	6	14	.300

Results May 15

Boston 9, Washington 2.
New York 3, Philadelphia 0.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	12	8	.600
Boston	12	9	.571
Cincinnati	11	10	.524
Chicago	12	11	.522
Brooklyn	10	11	.476
New York	10	12	.455
Pittsburgh	9	12	.429
Philadelphia	9	12	.429

Results May 15

Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Only game scheduled.

Batsmen scoring runners from third with sacrifice flies are not charged with times up under this year's rules.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Georgian Cafeterias

BOSTON, 142 Mass. Ave. (Next door to Fenway Theatre) 252 Huntington Ave. (Opp. Symph'y Hall)
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150 Years of Yankee Art on Display—Midweek Radio Prospects

New England Genre Show Opens at Fogg Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

Each year the museum course in the Fine Arts Department at Harvard has as its major assignment the complete responsibility of arranging an exhibition at the Fogg Museum. The presentation from choice of subject to acquisition of material, to installation, publicity, and writing of catalogue is entirely in the hands of students. It is a challenging, practical experience worth no end of theoretical study. A year ago the students combined their energies in an exhibition, "The Horse in Art." The 1939 display, now on view, treats the subject of New England Genre.

It is significant that the Fogg Museum is lending itself to a regional and popular show harmonizing with summer plans for exhibitions to be held throughout New England in connection with the New York World's Fair. More significant still is the pronounced interest in material which has in the past received scarcely a nod of academic recognition. The present exhibition acquires dignity under the designation of "genre," the meaning of which is eruditely discussed in the well-written catalogue introduction. It is defined as "scenes from ordinary life of ordinary people." As years pass, changes come in the manner of thinking about art. Not very long ago we would have to search the antique shops on Charles Street, or ferret out historical houses that stored Americana, to see just such material as is shown so painstakingly at the Fogg Art Museum. The exhibition provides pertinent commentary on trends in taste and on the gradual relaxation of aloofness among scholars of fine arts.

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The "ordinary life of ordinary people" is a plain way of putting it. In times past it was expected that works of art treat the extraordinary and inspiring. There was one way of visualizing the sacred and exalted, another of describing the mundane and realistic. Often the genre subject was elevated through symbolic implication, and what seemed commonplace to the eye was translated by thought into philosophical meaning.

The spectator of today is not overwhelmed by the marked difference between genre and fine art, because the trend in our time is to obliterate the division. Genre was a product of a democratic era, art for the people, about the people. It was educational or diverting; what is more important, it was accessible. The execution was sometimes good, often poor. There was no established way of being schooled, one pointer imitated European or any other models which came to hand, another trained as an apprentice in a commercial workshop. Lithography was popular and commercialized, and there was great demand for prints, especially from shrewd and prolific publishers like Currier and Ives.

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Today we expect most pictures to be genre of one description or another as works of art become more naturalistic, more immediate, more intimate in their content. Thomas Benton, John S. Curry, Grant Wood, Reginald Marsh, Mabel Dwight, Guy Pène du Bois, and many others have their genre leanings. There are innumerable painters of pets, dogs, kittens, horses; there are artists who specialize in ski pictures, the pursuit of game birds, sailing boats, who provide genre. Most of the murals in Federal Buildings, and many of the sculptures recently carved there are genre.

Interest in genre has been encouraged by other tendencies peculiar to our time. We have been well disposed to the primitive, the provincial, the child-like in painting style; we have been inclined to see qualities of dynamics and spontaneity in less literate, less cosmopolitan art which is even the envy of professional sophisticates. Scholarship, too, such as that which gives impetus to the Index of Design project of the WPA has brought to light and put in order a great mass of indigenous genre which will now be properly preserved for posterity.

The exhibition at Cambridge consists largely of pictures. Eastman Johnson's "Corn Husking Bee," 1876, is one of the outstanding loans. This painter had a European education, but he came home to put his energies into genre painting which records brightly and sympathetically typical scenes of American life. The clear, descriptive style has a literary quality which we expect in an American. Did we not derive in the main from a British tradition with its positive and often caustic record of daily life. Two fine paintings of William Sidney Mount reveal the sound craftsmanship of one of our best genre painters. "Ringing the Pig" is not elegant, but informing. An interesting picture, "Haying Scene, Old Stone Mill" is attributed to Gilbert Stuart who could not rightfully be included in a genre display, if he were held to be a portraitist alone.

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Winslow Homer is generously represented, for in the earlier years he was especially observant of American practices, in schooling, play, pastimes. There are, further, pictures by George H. Durrie, E. Burrill, George Henry Story. Other New Englanders are included although they merely touch upon genre, painters like Childe Hassam, William Morris Hunt, Albert Ryder, Maurice Prendergast, Abbott Thayer, and Edmund Tarbell. If we wish to stretch a point, we may include many artists who were moved by the spirit of the time, recording it graphically in everyday subjects. There are pictures of the New England seacoast, the whaling industry, and the clipper ship era. Ships and the sea are a continuous source of interest to New England artists.

The print display includes items of J. W. Bufford, Currier and Ives, Nathaniel Dearborn. There are trade cards and posters. To supplement the pictures are sculptures including some of the ingenuous Rogers groups which touch in plaster such topics as "Checkers Up at the Farm" or "The Peddlar at the Fair."

Even weathervanes contain some graphic record of American life; one shows a man driving a pig, on another there is a horse and sulky. Scenes of marriage or mourning are embroidered on textiles. China and glassware pick up the theme, and pottery, some of it Staffordshire, is ornamented with views of New England. The exhibition could be stretched further. The more material included, the more light is shed on American life in its workaday, average character during an epoch of crises and readjustment. There was something characteristically modest in the American artist who fulfilled a human need. He was not critical; he did not propagandize; he suppressed any heightened feeling he might personally experience in relation to the seething world about him. What he recorded was not the spectacular event, but the essence of daily living.

Lucas & Monroe Studio

Figures From 'The White Steed'

Above, left to right, may be discovered Grace Mills, Elizabeth Malone, Jessica Tandy, Barry Fitzgerald, George Coulouris, Farrell Pelley, and Ralph Cullinan. Below is Mr. Fitzgerald as he looks when he is not in costume for the Carroll play, now in its second week at the Wilbur.

Plays and Players

The revival of the play, "Madame Sans-Gêne," in which Cornelia Otis Skinner will play the leading part at Ogunquit, Maine, during the week of Aug. 14, is claimed by its sponsors to be one of the most elaborate and costly productions on any summer theater schedule this year, involving lavish sets and costumes of the First Empire period and a supporting cast of 50.

"Madame Sans-Gêne" was first produced in Paris in 1893 with Réjane in the leading role. It was presented in New York two years later, and revived seven times within the next six years, being last seen in an English production in 1901, when Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry offered it in New York.

The production will bring Miss Skinner to Ogunquit for the second time. Last season she was seen there in a revival of the Edward Sheldon play, "Romance."

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For Deertrees Theater

Three New York designers have been engaged by Bela Blau, each to design three productions for the Deertrees Theater at Harrison, Maine, which Mr. Blau has leased for the summer. A season of nine weeks is planned, starting on July 1. The scene designers are Herbert Andrews, who prepared the backgrounds for the Group Theater's production, "My Heart's in the Highlands"; Raoul Pène du Bois, who designed costumes and scenery for the revue, "One for the Money"; and Harry Horner, who performed a similar function for "Family Portrait."

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Boston Opening

Possibility of a late September opening in Boston is reported in New York for the new play which George Kaufman and Moss Hart are writing for Sam H. Harris to produce. Plans are for Alexander Woollcott to play himself, for the first time since he appeared in "Brief Moment."

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Road Tours Closing

Two productions, which were seen earlier in the season in Boston, are expected to close in Chicago on May 20. One of them is Samson Raphaelson's "Skylark," in which Gertrude Lawrence opened here on March 13. The other is "Knickerbocker Holiday," which made its bow here late in September with Walter Huston in the chief part.

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Prize Play Revivals

Plans are going ahead for Leonard Sillman's proposed series of revivals of Pulitzer Prize plays. A ballot is being circulated among reviewers asking them to indicate their favorite pieces. Some demand is reported for plays which were not prize winners; such pieces, for instance, as "The Show-Off," "What Price Glory," "The Road to Rome," and "Reunion in Vienna."

International Music Contest in Vienna

VIENNA — An international competitive music contest, comprising vocal and instrumental music, will be held here from June 12 to 24 under the auspices of the State Academy of Music. The affair is being held for the fourth time this year. The judges' committee includes more than 50 musical artists from 12 countries, besides a large number of prominent German musicians. The winners in the various contests will be given the opportunity of having their compositions performed in a series of public concerts. Applications to enter this contest are to be sent to the "Staatsakademie fuer Musik" Vienna 40, Lothringer Str. 18.

Five Titles Changed

Five Republic pictures have been given new titles before release. The Frieda Inescort film, made under the working title of "All the Tomorrows," is being released as "The Zero Hour." Other working titles that are being changed include: "Tidal Wave" which is to be "S-O-S Tidal Wave"; "Headin' for Texas," Roy Rogers starrer, becomes "Southward-Ho"; "Stand Up and Sing" is being called "Mickey the Kid" and "The Road to Eldorado" is to be shown under the title of "In Old Caliente."

Laurel and Hardy Film

Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy will be reunited this summer in a feature-length comedy for RKO Radio. The picture will be based on the French comedy, "The Aviators." It will be produced by Boris Morros, starting early in July.

At the Pops Tonight

March from "The Queen of Sheba" Gounod
Overture to "Egmont" Beethoven
"Bach Goes to Town." A Fugue in Swing Templeton
Orchestration by Henry Brant
"Tales from the Vienna Woods." Waltzes Strauss
Concerto for Pianoforte No. 4 in D Minor, Op. 70 Rubinstein
Soloist: Selma Pelonsky
Songs by "Smiff en Poofs"
Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies
Prayer of Thanksgiving, Old Dutch Hymn Valerius-Kremmer

News of Music

The Wheaton College Choir and the Commonwealth Federal Orchestra will give a concert in Cole Memorial Chapel, Wheaton College, Norton, Mass., Sunday evening, as a WPA project. Composers on the program are Cherubini, Lassus, Holst, Brahms, Chopin, and Haydn.

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"Iolanthe"

The Beacon Light Opera Club will present "Iolanthe" at Peabody Playhouse, Monday evening, May 29.

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Kenneth Spencer

Kenneth Spencer, basso, will give a recital in Steinert Hall, May 23, for the benefit of the Children's Summer Camp Funds, Church of St. John the Evangelist, Boston, and St. Augustine's Farm, Foxboro.

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Chardon Quartet

The Chardon String Quartet will give a concert, open to the public without charge Thursday afternoon in the Harvard University Music Building. The program: Brahms, Quartet in C minor; Hindemith, Quartet No. 4 (three movements); Debussy, Quartet.

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Lecture on American Music

"The History of American Music" will be the subject of a free public lecture at Harvard University Friday evening, by Dr. Carleton Sprague Smith, chief of the Division of Music, New York Public Library, at the Harvard Music Building. Musical illustrations will be given by a small chorus.

Philippine Island On Hollywood Lot

The island of Mindanao, in the Philippines, complete with a U. S. Army post, a native village and a jungle which includes a huge lagoon, is temporarily in Hollywood behind a high wall, where Samuel Goldwyn has reconstructed six acres on his studio back lot for "The Real Glory."

More than 500 workmen gave two months to the job. Five hundred native Filipinos appear as Moros in the village sequences and an equal number work in the uniforms of the Filipino Scouts, about whom the story centers. About 200 additional extras compose the American Army.

On the other side of the wall, 50 feet away, lies Santa Monica Boulevard. Sound engineers, in charge of T. T. Moulton have arranged a device with which to drown the noise of traffic before it reaches the Filipino jungle. In the mixing booth the sound will be finally nothing more than the hum of jungle insects beyond the army clearing.

War Department photographs provided the blue prints for the sets, exterior and interior. After they were completed and 1,500,000 gallons of water poured into a 900-foot lagoon, the whole panorama was shown to Col. W. H. Shutan, U. S. A., retired, who is technical adviser for the film.

Would Standardize Orchestral Pitch

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—To those who can detect whether the orchestra is pitching its "A" note at 435 or 442 vibrations a second, here's big news:

Experts from France, Germany, Britain, the Netherlands and Italy recommended today that the frequency of the note be standardized at 440 vibrations.

That's the pitch now used in the United States, but in other countries it varies from 435 to 442.

The standardization would bring increased comfort and assurance to musicians, said Sir Cecil Graves, deputy director general of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The countries affiliated with the International Standards Association will make the final decision.

'Information Please' Ready To Mark First Anniversary

Behind the Microphone

"Information Please," celebrating its first anniversary; Art Moger, Boston cartoonist, telling one of the biggest "boners" ever made in a national puzzle contest; and Jack Benny making one of his infrequent guest appearances, are some features of tonight's dial entertainment.

Variety

Rose Mackenburg, a former investigator for Houdini; a Chicago pawnbroker; and Art Moger, cartoonist and puzzle contest editor, guests of Fred Sullivan in "Inside Story," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Jack Benny guest of Dick Powell and company, CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

George Jessel interviews Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees; Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale; John Hoysradt, mimicker of famous personalities, in "For Men Only," NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Bob Hope's program presents Bob Hope, of all things, telling about his recent trip to the desert to see the spring flowers; also Patsy Kelly, Jerry Colonna, Six Hits and a Miss, Skinnay Ennis's Orchestra, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Tex O'Rourke, guest master of ceremonies of "If I Had the Chance," interviews Lucrezia Bori; also presents James J. Walker's minstrel troupe, consisting of James Montgomery Flagg, "Ham" Fisher, Bill Stern, "Bugs" Baer, Paul Whiteman, and the "Gwine-to-Heaven-on-a Mule" Quartet consisting of announcers Harry von Zell, Milton Gross, Graham McNamee, and Howard Petrie, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Quizzes

"Information Please," celebrating its first year, presents J. P. Marquand, author, as guest, with Oscar Levant and regulars John Kieran and Franklin P. Adams, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Julia Sanderson's and Frank Crumit's quiz presents women and men who design hats for women and men, as opposing teams, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Serious Music

Benno Rabinoff, violinist, soloist, in Bruch's Concerto in G Minor, with Alfred Wallenstein's concert orchestra, MBS-WAAB, 10.

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Wednesday

Variety

Dave Elman's Hobby Lobby presents William Seabrook, author, and voodoo researcher; Jean Bates, sleighbell player; Mrs. Harry Gordon, animal refuge keeper; Robert Pike, epitaph collector; New York child's opera group, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Fred Allen's "Town Hall Tonight" presents Miss Clara Rockmore, theremin soloist, as "Person You Didn't Expect to Meet," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Star Theater presents Priscilla Lane of the movies, and Elsa Maxwell, society entertainer, in Arch Oboler sketch, "Avenue A"; also Ken Murray, Ned Sparks, Frances Langford, and Kenny Baker, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Popular

Paul Whiteman's Orchestra features arrangement of "Blow, Gabriel Blow"; Joan Edwards and Clark Dennis sing "That Sentimental Sandwich"; "Swinging Strings" play "Liza"; "By Heck," old rural favorite, dressed up in modern rhythm, CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra, in program of current favorites, swings out on "China Boy" and "Clarinet Marmalade," CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Hildegarde offers "Sing a Song of Sunbeams" and "Wishing"; Ray Paige and orchestra feature "Blue Danube," "Toy Trumpet," "Deep Purple" in original version, and arrangement of Ravel's "Bolero," CBS-WEEI, 10.

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Thursday

Variety

Rudy Vallee, celebrating five hundredth performance of his radio hour, presents Lionel Barrymore as guest, and some of his notable discoveries, including Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, possibly others now in Hollywood such as Bob Burns, Tommy Riggs, Stroud Twins and Joe Penner, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

William Gaxton and Victor Moore of "Leave It to Me," guests of Walter O'Keefe in "Tune-Up Time," will be heard in their stage roles as the smart-aleck foreign correspondent singing "From Now On," and the timid American ambassador in Moscow singing "I Want to Go Back to Topeka," CBS-WEEI, 10.

Drama

Raymond Scudder's original fantasy, "He Runs on Scylla," with Americans becoming entangled with Odysseus, Circe, and others of the Homeric era—first in series of 60-minute dramas scheduled by NBC for summer months, NBC-WBZ, 9. **A. D. H.**

Edna Best for Hollywood

Edna Best has sailed from England and is expected in Hollywood next week to begin work on "Intermezzo." She will have the leading feminine role, playing opposite Leslie Howard. Miss Best's most recent American role was in "The Key" opposite William Powell. She had a part in Alexander Korda's production, "Prison without Bars."

New Films Wednesday

Two of the current film bills are due to change Wednesday. At the State and Orpheum the new program starting then will be "Lucky Night" (Myrna Loy and Robert Taylor), and "Tell No Tales" (Melvyn Douglas and Louise Platt).

At the Keith-Memorial there will be preview showings Wednesday night of "Rose of Washington Square" (Tyrone Power and Alice Faye), and "Risky Business" (George Murphy). The regular opening will be Thursday morning.

Beethoven Festival In Baden-Bei-Vienna

VIENNA—From July 16 to 23, the town of Baden-near-Vienna will be the scene of a Beethoven Festival, which will include the first, fifth and 9th Symphonies, the violin concerto, a piano concerto, the Mass in C major, the Septet, Op. 20, and the Octet, Op. 103. The concerts will be conducted by Hans Knappertsbusch and Oswald Kabasta. The principal soloist will be Georg Steiner.

Summer Plays for Chicago

CHICAGO, May 16 (AP)—A new Chicago Repertory Theater was launched Sunday night on a summer season which is expected to be a prelude to a year-round schedule. The enterprise makes its bow under auspices of Fort Dearborn Productions, Inc., which covers a good deal of anonymous backing. Getting under way near the close of an agreeable and rewarding play season in the Loop, the organization hopes to keep the drama flourishing in Chicago.

The repertory Theater is housed in the Civic Opera building, the curtain rising on Mark Reed's comedy, "Petticoat Fever," with Guy Robertson, Donald Brian, June Walker, and Betty Hanna of the stage and Esther Ralston of the movies in the chief roles.

Active in the production of this and subsequent plays is John Charles Gilbert, Manager of the Civic Opera and the Civic Theater.

Mr. Gilbert said Fort Dearborn Productions, Inc., was starting with "obvious pot-boilers, but providing the best casts available, at moderate prices." If the venture is at all successful, he continued, famous musical comedies and operettas will be revived, with top Hollywood stars if satisfactory deals can be made, Shakespeare and the other Elizabethans, Molière, Chekhov, and Ibsen will be produced, and efforts will be made to develop new playwrights.

"So confident am I," Mr. Gilbert said, "that operetta revivals at popular prices will be a success in Chicago that I have suggested it would be an excellent way to promote grand opera. We'd make money in the spring on the musical and operettas and then put the money into opera, which doesn't pay for itself."

Through the summer a new play will be offered every three weeks. "Petticoat Fever" will be followed by "The Thirteenth Chair," starring Margaret Wycherly, who created the central role in the play in New York many years ago.

Other prospects, some of them conditional, are "Death Takes a Holiday," for which Mr. Gilbert is seeking Philip Merivale; "Dracula," included in the hope that Bela Lugosi could be borrowed from the films; "Journey's End," "Seventh Heaven," "Springtime for Henry" and "The Last Mile."

Young Artists Contest

The MacDowell Club of New York City announces its eighth annual Young Artists Contest to be held in October.

The object of this contest is to provide a public appearance in New York City for gifted young professional artists. Winners will be presented in individual recital programs at the MacDowell Club Auditorium without expense to them.

Pianists, violinists, cellists, or harpists entering the contest must be prepared to play from memory a complete recital program and one concerto. Singers must be prepared to perform a program of standard numbers in three languages — English, German and either French or Italian. Chamber music organizations must be prepared to play a program of three standard works. Selections from these programs will be heard by the judges.

The contest is open only to students who have not appeared in public recital in New York City. Contestants must not be over 30 years of age. Applications must be filed before Sept. 30 and must be accompanied by a letter of recommendation from a teacher or musician of acknowledged standing.

Application blanks may be obtained by writing to the MacDowell Club Young Artists Contest, 166 East Seventy-third Street, New York, N. Y.

Dix Gets Long Contract

Richard Dix has been signed to a long-term contract by RKO Radio. His first picture will be "Reno," based on a story by Ellis St. Joseph, which Robert Sisk will produce.

Pals

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William Gaxton Victor Moore

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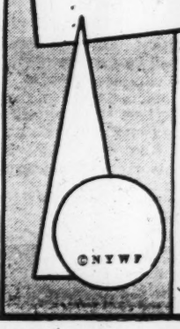


Just consult the classified advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor

Under the heading of "ROOMS TO LET—VICINITY NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR"—many attractive accommodations are presented. For the added convenience of visitors, the Monitor will maintain a listing of all the World's Fair Vicinity rooms advertised in the classified columns, at the Monitor exhibit on the Fair grounds as well as at the New York office, 500 Fifth Avenue.

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

'Gown' Works With 'Town'—Of Vast Benefit to Both

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Students at Vassar Tackling Urgent Modern Problems

Through Social Museum Projects They Study Needs of Town and County; and Share Results With Community

By Alice Myers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Perhaps, next thing, we shall hear that college girls are writing histories for fifth and sixth graders. Writing histories instead of the old-time class "topics," no less! At any rate some of the Vassar girls, it is said, are going to have a try at it. And they will soon find out just how good they are at explaining what they know when the youngsters of Poughkeepsie and Dutchess County are given the books to study in school.

The idea came out of a discussion with some Poughkeepsie teachers who had brought their pupils to see an exhibit called "Our Town—Poughkeepsie, 1850-1860," which the college girls put on in Vassar's Social Museum. Students in several different departments had been delving into the records of Poughkeepsie and Dutchess County in order to prepare the exhibit, and the local teachers were delighted to find local history unearthed and set down in a form their pupils could understand and enjoy.

Both city and rural teachers in Dutchess County have been at their wits' end, it seems, to find good material for teaching local history. A New York State law requires them to begin teaching United States history with a study of their own community. Yet their only sources are two nineteenth century tomes. All this they confessed over their teacups at one of the informal Social Museum teas where Vassar faculty and local teachers now get together and talk shop.

So the Girls Went Into Action

In this particular case, although the college likes to lend its Social Museum exhibits, all agreed that lending them on a large enough scale to help the teachers would be impractical. But why not let a girl in the child-study course, or a history student, or an English major, write up the exhibit in the form of a history textbook for fifth and sixth graders. Excellent experience for a Vassar student, it would at the same time meet a real need in the community outside the campus. The text could be illustrated with pictures of the graphs, charts, and models shown in the exhibit.

For years Vassar girls have used Dutchess County as a field of research for one course or another, but through the Social Museum (that lusty two-year-old!), they now share the fruits of their study with both the college and the community in a way that is new. It makes no difference whether a girl is studying history, economics, English, or any other subject, she can work on a museum exhibit, if she likes, in place of writing a regular class paper. Provided, that is, the subject fits into whatever museum project is under way.

Across Departmental Boundaries

The "Our Town" exhibit, for example, was the work of students from classes in American Literature, Cultural History of the United States, Geography of North America, and Principles of Sociology. One girl consulted national as well as local sources to get an idea of the part women played in industry seventy-five years ago. Churches in Poughkeepsie and the school situation of the same period kept two others busy. Another pair tackled the census for a "picture" of the region's industry in the decade from 1850-60. These researches gave the girls material for their history and literature courses; yet added to the general picture the museum wished to present of what Dutchess County was like when Matthew Vassar founded his Female College. The museum project as a whole was an effort to provide accurate background for a play the Vassar Experimental Theater was giving on the life of Matthew Vassar.

All these exhibits are open to the community. Mothers and dads and teachers and children, many of whom never stepped foot on the Vassar campus before, are coming, singly and in class or club groups, to study them. To appeal to such audiences is the girls' new job, the challenge of working in the Social Museum. And it is a challenge quite different from that of presenting material to a class of college students. No long-winded papers will do here. Swift and clear and simple must be their approach. Academic jargon is taboo. Long words go into the discard. Concise, accurate summaries are essential.

Learn to Dramatize Their Material

The girls learn to dramatize their material. With the help of the museum director, Mrs. Eleanor Dunning McLaughlin, they arrange pictorial displays using charts, graphs, posters, scale models, photos, three-dimensional maps. They are free to experiment with any or all of these devices and as many more as they can think up. Best of all they have an immediate check upon their work in the response of those who come to see the exhibits. For the girls remain on hand to answer questions when school or club groups come out from Poughkeepsie or in from rural districts. There is nothing like a bunch of alert youngsters to call one's bluff or find the weak spot in one's knowledge, Mrs. McLaughlin laughingly explained. They surely can ask questions; and are quick to note discrepancies in charts and models.

Providing an audience is a real contribution on the community's part. Imagine the value to the girls of being able to test the accuracy and clarity of their work on those who are vitally interested in the problems they present. Many of the clubs that come to the museum are made up of voters and local citizens organized for study and action—information groups in any locality. The best possible test of the students is whether they can give these groups enough facts about some of their problems to guide their action. What is more, many of these girls will join such clubs themselves after college, and can use the same technics in their own club work. In teaching, too, for that matter. Girls who can interpret local problems well to their families, neighbors, fellow-citizens, should be assets to any community.

But the community as well as the Vassar student is gaining from the Social Museum experiment. Clubs and schools can borrow material from the museum at any time. Those in charge of the Social Museum hope that it will eventually become a kind of folk museum of Dutchess County. Already girls have staged exhibits on the dairy industry of the county, on the parks and playgrounds of Poughkeepsie, on rural homes in the county, on the city's negro housing, on folk art in the Hudson Valley.

Proved Need Of Housing Survey

Eight students, all members of the American Student Union, prepared the exhibit on negro housing—did it entirely as an extracurricular activity. With the help of the statistics department they worked out a questionnaire to distribute. The girls also took photographs of the insides and outsides of a number of negro dwellings and made a model of a typical negro home. In carrying on this survey they worked with the Negro Housing Committee of Poughkeepsie. Their aim was to produce enough facts to show the need of a housing survey of the whole city—and they did. The city has since appropriated money for such a survey. One of these girls, by the way, is now working for the Citizens' Housing Committee in New York.

The community shares in the museum activity in another way, too. It helps to prepare at least one exhibit each year. The current recreation exhibit, for example, is largely done by various local groups. Boy Scouts have pitched a tent in one corner, complete with fireplace and spruce trees. 4-H Clubs, the Y's, Lincoln Center, and other social agencies have all joined to answer the question, "What Are the Young Folks Up To?" As a result, the museum resembles a miniature fair with a wealth of material to capture the attention of college and community groups alike.

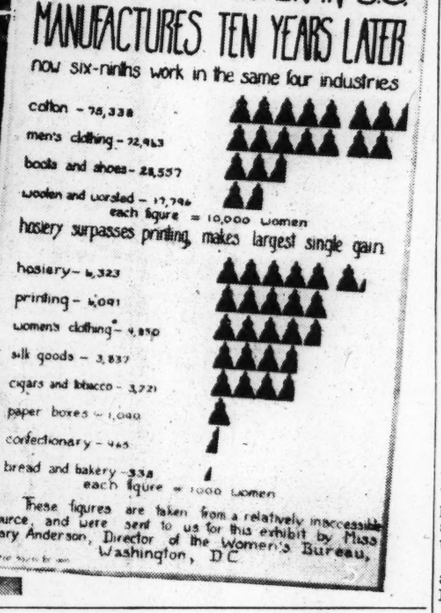
Beginning At Home

The museum's emphasis on local interests is a wholesome influence in the college, so several professors told me. "It is easier to interest the townspeople, who are already locally minded, than the students, who are practically immune to a local point of view," Mrs. McLaughlin explained. Unless for some burning issue like housing, it is difficult to pull the students' interests nearer home than China, Austria, and Spain, she went on. "It is hard for them to see that the principles of democratic government are as much at stake in the violence and bitter misunderstanding in the dairy industry right here, for instance, as they are in Central Europe."

Yet, as she and others have pointed out, this is exactly what the young people of today must realize if they are to help preserve the democratic way of living.

Barrett Gallagher; Wurts Bros.; Arax Studio

Scenes on the Vassar College Campus, Poughkeepsie, New York. 1—The Steps of Students' Building, Ever a Favorite Meeting Place. 2—Glimpse of the Social Museum, Where Vassar Girls Stage Exhibits on Subjects of Particular Interest to Residents of Poughkeepsie and Dutchess County. 3—Designing the House and Grounds of Tomorrow? Students of Landscape. 4—Girls Prefer Bicycles. 5—Those Who Prepare Exhibits for the Social Museum Learn to Condense Their Material Into Charts Like This.


65000 MORE WOMEN IN U.S. MANUFACTURES TEN YEARS LATER
now six-ninths work in the same four industries
cotton - 76,338
men's clothing - 22,963
boots and shoes - 28,557
woolen and worsted - 17,796
each figure = 10,000 women
hosiery surpasses printing, makes largest single gain
hosiery - 6,323
printing - 6,091
women's clothing - 4,850
silk goods - 3,837
cigars and tobacco - 3,721
paper boxes - 1,040
confectionary - 965
bread and bakery - 338
each figure = 1000 women
These figures are taken from a relatively inaccessible source, and were sent to us for this exhibit by Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, Washington, D.C.

They Make a Phonograph Record

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The phonograph record described by our first speaker (and isn't it a grand idea!) will be included in the program called World Youth Speaks, on May 19, at 4:30 p. m., Eastern Daylight Time, broadcast by Station W1XAL. We have just learned from W1XAL that this is the plan. We hope that many of you will be able to hear it.—Chairman.

England

Dear Chairman:

Five of us young people here in London recently made a small gramophone record, which we have sent over to Boston, since we hope it will be broadcast over Station W1XAL in a weekly program which should appeal to all Round Tablers, called "World Youth Speaks."

The idea of making this record came one day last summer, when some of us heard one of these "World Youth Speaks" programs, which consisted of a number of records made at various American colleges and universities by student groups.

We met several times to discuss ideas for our record, but it was difficult to decide on something that would be brief enough, and yet make the enterprise worth while. After several meetings, we managed to evolve a rough script. Then we rehearsed over a microphone which one of us had at home, and everything seemed to be ready for the actual making of the record. We found a studio, and all went along one evening. The owner of the studio entered fully into the spirit of the thing, rehearsed us very carefully and thoroughly and, eventually, the record was made.

We set out to do two things: to convey if possible an English atmosphere; and to encourage, in however small a way, the idea of Anglo-American friendship. All this had to be done in three short minutes!

Our scene is a London apartment—the home of one of us—where we are having afternoon tea. We bring a little of the English atmosphere, as well as the Anglo-American friendship theme, into the conversation, and even the "clinking" of the teacups can be heard now and then in the background. (Mr.) D. A.

* * *

Clear and Calm

California

Dear Chairman:

I am sorry to hear that your supply of letters is getting low, but perhaps more readers will write who might not otherwise.

The good work being done by the Round Table cannot help but be widely felt. It is of utmost importance that we young people keep our thoughts clear in the seeming chaos of the world. Through the Monitor we can read the truth about the situations as they really are and can keep our thoughts clear and calm.

The Round Table with its chance for young people from all the world to lay their ideas down for the perusal of others can help to bring about a better understanding of world relations, and I know that we are all grateful to you, dear Chairman, for bringing this about.

My hobbies are reading, letter writing and music and I am helped in each of these through reading the Monitor. I should like it very much if I could share my hobbies with others. It was only recently that I discovered the Round Table Column for what it is, although I have read the Monitor all my life. Needless to say, since my discovery I have eagerly awaited the Tuesday issues.

Thank you very much for this column and for the happiness and better understanding it is bringing to us all. (Miss) M. E. S.

* * *

Let's Discuss It

Illinois

Dear Editor of the Youth Round Table:

As a reader of Our Youth Round Table, I should like to suggest that we have an open discussion on "Finance." I am sure many young people are well informed on this subject, and would like an opportunity to express themselves.

I would like to correspond with any student of finance in London, Paris, Rome, or Berlin.

I read the Financial Page in The Christian Science Monitor every day, and am very grateful for it. (Miss) M. G.

* * *

How about it? Let's hear from several of you on this subject. In order to give direction to the discussion from time to time, it is a good thing, we think, that subjects be suggested. However, there is no better way of introducing a subject for discussion, than to send in a letter discussing the subject oneself, and to have it so interesting that several others immediately take pen in hand and write further. So let's have this sort of introducing, too, sometimes.

Cheerio. . . . **Chairman**

Modern Schools Village Style

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Williams Bay, Wis.

The small village of Williams Bay, Wisconsin, is developing what is described as an outstanding form of "progressive education." There are no failures and no report cards; no ordinary system of grade divisions, nor the other stereotyped customs of the usual school. The idea is to develop the individual, building his capabilities and inclinations, rather than making him conform to a common pattern on a plan similar to factory production of automobiles.

Divided Into Four Areas

The elementary curriculum—ordinarily the first six grades—is divided into four "areas." In the kindergarten or first area, the classroom resembles a room in a home and the learner is guided to adjust himself to a more full and better participation in everyday living in the home. This first area attempts to make use of the limited experience of the pupil in a way that will prepare him for later experiences.

The second area attempts to adjust the pupil to the community. In this classroom are miniature banks, stores, and other aspects of community life. The pupils are taken on frequent tours to observe the business and industrial life of their community. Here the pupil first utilizes arithmetic, not as an abstract science, but as something to work with.

The area tries to inform the pupil on various problems of community life, with stress on the social sciences and the integration of the individual and society.

Larger Environment

The third area deals with the more important phases of the social sciences—the dependence of the individual upon a larger environment, the State and Nation.

This area is concerned with the influence of foreign nations, pointing out that individual's dependence upon the peoples of the entire world.

The junior and senior high schools are built around the project method of teaching.

John Callahan, Superintendent of Public Instruction, gives the views of various Wisconsin educators when he says: "Some of the supervisors from my office are enthusiastic about the plan. Others are critical. I do not believe we can safely judge the plan, however, until we have had more time to study its results."

The school's "classes" are the essence of informality. There are no rows of seats and desks. Each desk is a movable unit. The pupil, if he likes, may join others in working around a table. There is no common library, each room having its specialized set of books.

Lancashire Schoolgirls To Study Housekeeping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Preston, Eng.

Inclusion of special house-craft rooms—kitchen, living room, bed-sitting room, and bathroom—in all future buildings for senior mixed or girls' schools providing accommodation for not less than 320 pupils, is planned by the Lancashire Education Committee.

The cost is estimated at £600 per school, which is expected to involve the Committee in a total expenditure of about £30,000 in the near future.

Supporters of such a move say that one of the chief causes of matrimonial trouble is that wives do not know how to run their home. It is believed that this scheme will remedy such a state of things.

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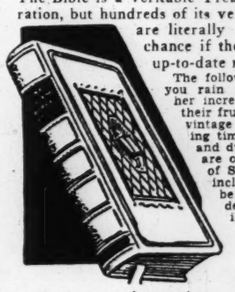

The following well-known verses: "Then I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit. And your threshing shall reach unto the vintage and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time, and ye shall eat your bread to the full, and dwell in your land safely."—Leviticus 26.4, 5 are outstanding verses on the important subject of Supply. Yet the subject word Supply is not included in the wording, and the verses might be entirely overlooked if the student were depending on the old style method of finding and running references. The verses are literally **hidden** away.

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A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts

Some Table Wares of Denmark

By Mary Gilbert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Few can rival Danish craftsmen for silverware, porcelain, and glass, as was proven by a recent exhibition of Danish table settings, held in the South Mansard Gallery at Heal's, London.

Among many beautiful porcelains came a reproduction of the famous "Flora Danica," by the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Factory. This renowned service, originally intended as a presentation from the Danish Court to the Empress Catherine II of Russia, consists of more than three thousand pieces. Each piece held a different floral motif, painted in delicate colors, and identified and described on the reverse side of the piece. Owing to the passing of the Empress before the work was complete, the set remained the property of the Danish Royal House, and is now a feature of the porcelain exhibits in Roseberg Castle, Copenhagen. In the present exhibition, it is displayed on inlaid mahogany, with place mats and center piece of lace insertioned sheer linen, solid silver candelabra, and cutlery of oak leaf and acorn design. The delicate gilt-edged fluting of the "Flora Danica" makes a worthy framing for the varied and exquisitely tinted wild flower sprays—each individually different.

Modern Porcelains

Restrained and delightful are more recent examples of modern Danish porcelain. Designed by Thorkild Olsen, many of these small, delicately-colored motifs are inspired by country flowers and fruit. Among these exhibits we are not surprised to find such subjects as "Quaking Grass" or "Golden Clover." Both are featured in the simplest of settings, to suit their cream-colored glaze. Still, there is the fascination of finding no two pieces really alike, though uniform in general appearance.

For the "Quaking Grass" arrangement, a grained light walnut table is used, with place mats of palest green, hand-woven linen from Askovhus, the well-known Troba weaving school. The day I saw it someone had arranged the matching low center piece with clusters of Hellebore, in the subtly toned greens and mauves of the porcelain—a truly lovely touch.

Sturdy glass goblets with ball encrusted stems came from Homegaads glass works, the oldest factory in Denmark, and are well in tune with the rural air of the setting. The simplicity of Danish silverware is the most striking feature of all. It succeeds in combining clear and attractive designs with good finish and workmanship.

Pioneer in the development of Danish silvercraft was Georg Jensen, many of whose designs are now seen in the Metropolitan Museum of New York, and in the Louvre in Paris. Here is the well-known "Pyramid" pattern by Harold Nielson, one of Jensen's earliest collaborators. Much of its charm lies in the planned shadowing from unpolished lining in the pattern, and partly from the characteristic dull finish.

Jensen realized that silver had character of its own. He hammered it to the fashionable thinness of his time, but applied his sculptor's sense of the plastic qualities of the metal. Using a discreet treatment of the surface with a mallet, to remove gloss and reflection, he covered the silver with a thin coat of platinum, introducing a new conception of its aesthetic value. This is particularly evident with the larger vessels, dishes, or jugs, where a highly glossed white metal becomes hard and rather unattractive. The new treatment produces a satiny quality that is a perfect foil to modern decorative tonings.

Several unusual silver pieces are grouped with a porcelain fish service, worked to a theme of cream and green. The dull celadon tonings are ornamented with waving seaweed sprays in cream and darker marine green, which look cool and inviting on this limed oak refectory table. Off-white homespun linen mats are quite the happiest background for cluster-stemmed, green glass goblets, straight handled cutlery, and other silver appointments.

Wide palette servers with sensible poised-to-grip handles, and a long and slim dish with drainer and cover are two special items to notice. The fish cover lifts by a puffy and important member of the fish tribe, while the side lift-handles are shaped as fishy tails.

High light of this exhibition was the table setting featuring the famous porcelain designed by Christian Joachim, late art director of the factory. A symphony in red-flush, bleached mahogany and off whites, the discreet gold and black decorations of the ivory porcelain makes striking definition for the exciting wood it stands on.

Courtesy Heal and Son, London

Silverware, porcelain and glass of Denmark, on exhibition at Heal's, London, serves as a reminder that in all these fields this country has produced wares of pronounced individuality and artistic quality. Arranged as table settings with Danish fabrics, three groups shown in part above are typical of the display. . . . The fish service at the left is of dull, celadon-green porcelain, decorated with seaweed sprays in cream and deeper green tones. Goblets are green glass, and the silver has soft polish, well short of high. . . . The center group is formed of copies of the famous "Flora Danica" service made by the Royal Copenhagen Factory for Catherine II of Russia, each piece adorned by a different floral design as suggested by the Danish botanist Holmskjold. Silver from the Georg Jensen shops was designed by Harald Neilsen; the glass, from the Holmgaard Glasvärk, was designed by Joseph E. Bang. . . . At the right is an arrangement of modern Royal Copenhagen porcelain in cream glaze, decorated in greens and mauves, silver and glass from the same sources as the preceding.

A Unique Early Wisconsin House

By Chester P. Holway

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Watertown, Wis.

In opening to the public the 85-year-old Octagon House the Watertown Historical Society brings to the attention of antiquaries and students one of the strangest and most ingenious homes to some out of the rugged individualism of Northwest Territory days.

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan had been carved out of the original treaty lands, and the remainder named Wisconsin Territory, when John Richards of Massachusetts, Williams graduate and practising lawyer, slipped his shingle under his arm, and set out for Wisconsin. He probably traveled west as most did, by way of Buffalo and Detroit, then by boat to Chicago. The 90 miles to Milwaukee and the 45 more northwest to Watertown were made on horseback.

When Milwaukee Was a Village

In 1836 Wisconsin offered limited opportunity to a lawyer. It was still Indian country, and only five years after the first wagon had been seen in the village of Milwaukee. People needed houses and grist mills more than legal advice. So Richards built a saw-mill and a grist-mill on the Rock River. After Wisconsin became a state in 1858, he was named the first district attorney.

John Richards and his wife, the former Eliza Forbes of Great Barington, Mass., were the first citizens of Watertown, about 30 miles from Milwaukee. On a hill above the river John Richards built his house, started in 1853, but for several years before that Richards had worked over his plans, his original pencil sketches still preserved.

The new house was a strange one—a perfect octagon—but its plan was simple and in some ways ingenious. It was certainly well built, exterior walls and stair-well being three bricks thick. Its 14x10 inch oak beams with mortised joists have held true all these years, and every door and drawer still opens easily.

Measuring 50x50', the house has four stories. The first is at ground level on one side, the side being a sloping one. Here are kitchen, pantry, a log-burning furnace, 24-loaf-capacity brick oven, cellars, fuel-room, cistern. The kitchen-way, like the second-floor entrance-hall, is paved with spot-made hexagonal brick. Hot air from the furnace was carried upstairs, and cold air down, through ducts in the brick walls. Flues in the outside walls provided ventilation.

The spiral stairway is truly beautiful, rising within a central square shaft from the main floor to the cupola, atop the fourth story.

Bedrooms occupy the third and fourth stories, with the floor plans almost identical to that of the floor below. The triangles were children's rooms, though one is partly utilized to carry a back stairway from the main floor to the fourth.

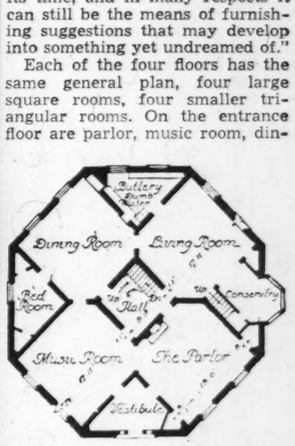
The roof pitches toward the center of the house, making a huge funnel that poured rain water into a cement-lined oak tank on the top floor. From this pipes ran to coils in the kitchen range and then back upstairs, providing gravity flow hot water for the bedrooms.

Balconies Around Two Stories

As originally built, Octagon House achieved a rather exotic air with two balconies that completely surrounded the two principal floors and onto which opened full casement windows. In later years, in disrepair, the galleries were removed, but the Watertown Historical Society plans to restore them.

"Though this unique building has outlived its usefulness as a family house, it can still exert its influence on the time and the place by linking the past with the future," said Mrs. G. C. Lewis of the Watertown Historical Society, house curator. "We need this venerable relic of the past to remind us of the interesting history which has been made all around us. The Octagon House was in advance of its time, and in many respects it can still be the means of furnishing suggestions that may develop into something yet undreamed of."

Each of the four floors has the same general plan, four large square rooms, four smaller triangular rooms. On the entrance floor are parlor, music room, dining-room, living-room, each about 18 feet square. The triangular spaces are the front entrance-way, a bedroom, butlery, and conservatory. The floors throughout are of wide white pine. Interior trim and 63 doors are black walnut.



Looking down the stairway of 56 steps in the center of Octagon House. The balustrade is wholly of native cherry wood.

Salt-Glaze Process

At the year's meetings of the Wedgwood Club, salt glaze was the subject for discussion. When Wedgwood was serving his apprenticeship with his brother, and later in Burslem, he made this fine stone ware. Its colorless soda glaze was achieved by firing to a temperature higher than ordinary earthware will stand, and when red hot, shovelling common salt into the top of the furnace. The salt fumes passed through holes in the saggars and covered the ware with a coat of colorless soda glaze. Mrs. Bertram K. Little who led the discussion, emphasized the fact that this glaze is pitted distinguishing it from both fluid and smear lead glazes. Mrs. Little showed examples of the types for comparison. Pictures of the salt-glaze block molds in the Wedgwood Museum were also shown. Attention was called to the earliest known pieces of Staffordshire salt glaze, dated 1701, in the Stoke-on-Trent Museum; also to the collection in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, the Pendleton House in Providence, and the South Kensington Museum in London. M. M. S.

Some English Water Mills

To the half dozen books that Claude J. W. Messent, A. R. I. B. A., has written about the architecture and antiquities of England's Norfolk and Suffolk Counties, he has just added one on The Old Water Mills of Norfolk, published by Fletcher & Son., Ltd., Norwich, at six shillings. He has found sixty of these structures, mostly situated, he tells us, in picturesque river valleys and in out-of-the-way places that may lead to much pleasure in their finding, if one is inclined to try.

In many cases the search might be well rewarded, for the mill and its miller's home are often under the same roof, or else close by, and are over a century old. It appears that few of these mills are now operating, that some are going to decay, and, happy to know, two of them have been converted for private residence. This seems a pleasant possibility—acquiring the makings of a home beside a constant stream in country surroundings of quietness and natural beauty.

On many trips to New Hampshire I looked longingly, as we passed it, on an old, idle, nicely proportioned mill, standing high over a stream with banks of great ledges, topped by thick trees. Often came the remark that it would be a delightful place to fix up, in which to forget common pursuits, and to rest. The last time we drove that way was after a great freshet, and the mill that had stood through at least a century had been carried down stream. C. G. B.

From Pewter Makers To Its Collectors

From across the water came a gracious and precious gift to the Pewter Collectors' Club of America on its fifth birthday at Hotel Sheraton, Boston, on March 22. It was a book commemorating the activities of the ancient English guild, the "Worshipful Company of Pewterers." When this Company voted to dismantle their Hall in 1932, numerous photographs of it were taken. These were bound with text hand-printed in Gothic type, and only four copies made. Of these four, one is in the British Museum, one belongs to the Worshipful Company of Pewterers, one to the English Society of Pewter Collectors. The fourth was to have been the property of Mr. Henry Justies Eck, Master of the Company, when the building was demolished, but Mr. Eck asked that his volume be presented to the Pewter Collectors' Club of America.

Historic Home Restored

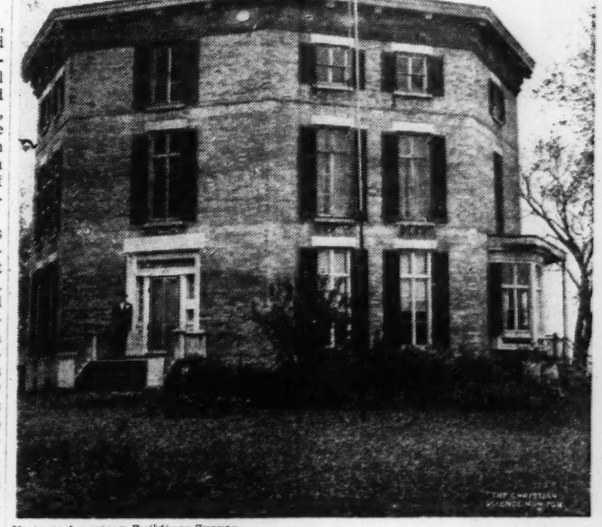
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Bern, N. C.

The William Gaston home here, justly famed for its 150-year-old architecture, woodwork, balustrades, and native coquina shell foundation, has just been restored and renovated by its owner, Mayor-Elect Ray Henderson. The dwelling is thought to have been built by James Coor, an English naval architect who did much of the carving in local old homes during the 1700's.

From 1818 to 1844 his house was the residence of Judge Gaston, distinguished orator, Supreme Court Justice and Member of Congress. He was pronounced by Daniel Webster as "the greatest parliamentarian in Congress." In North Carolina he is revered as the composer of the State anthem and as "The Father of Religious Liberty in the State." In Washington he is honored as the first student to matriculate at Georgetown University and one of its greatest alumni. A literary society, the academic auditorium and the Academy of Law at the university bear his name.

Plans are being made to restore, and keep open to the public, Gaston's law office building, now in state of disrepair in the side yard of the mansion lot.



Historic American Buildings Survey

John Richards, youthful lawyer of Massachusetts, went to Wisconsin in 1836, and 17 years later built himself this Octagon House in Watertown. Now the local Historical Society has acquired and renovated the old dwelling, formerly surrounded by balconies at the first and second floors.

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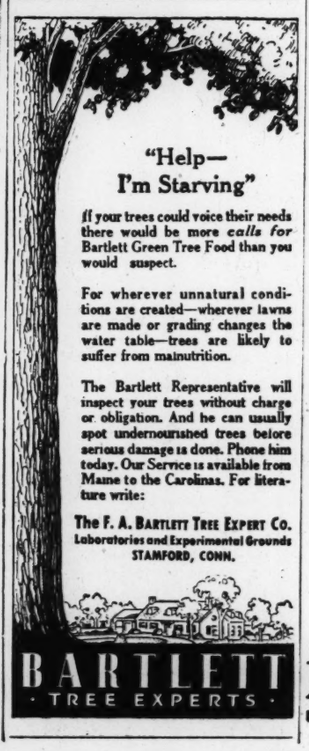
Many summer camps advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. The camp directors will gladly give full information about their facilities and rates. They maintain desirably high standards. Look for the camp advertisements on the Children's Page, Mondays, and the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.



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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day 234,600
1939 volume to date 39,503,805
1938 volume to date 86,907,398

Market Leaders Off Fractions To Around 2 Points

NEW YORK, May 16, (AP)—Selling became a little more persistent in today's stock market and leading issues were pushed back fractions to around 2 points.

Prices, steady at the start, wavered before noon on larger volume than has been customary in the past week or so. There were subsequent slow periods, with transfers for the five hours at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares. Low marks of the day were recorded near the final hour.

Brokers could find nothing particular in the news to unsettle sentiment and attributed at least part of the setback to tired holders who apparently decided to reduce commitments in view of recent apathetic market performances.

European developments were a neutral market influence and the major matter for consideration in boardrooms was tax revision. Traders seemed a bit more skeptical of any substantial alteration of business levies by the present Congress, although Washington comments in the wake of yesterday's White House conference indicated to some that minor tax changes were a possibility.

Drifting lower in the curb were Aluminum of America, Electric Bond & Share, Lockheed, and Standard Steel Spring.

Buying activities in today's bond market continued to center on the top grade low yield group. Loans of speculative quality sagged.

U. S. Governments were leaders, moving up 1-32d to 7-32ds on generally small dealings. Extreme gains were well maintained in the late trading.

Traders in the second grade issues were mostly on the selling side, taking their cue from the unimpressive action of the stock market. Down fractions to a point or more at the start of the final hour were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Great Northern "G" 4s of '64, International Hydro-Electric 6s, International Paper 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, and Northern Pacific 4s.

Foreign loans moved over an uneven course, with price changes mostly narrow. Poland 7s pushed up more than 2 points on a small trade.

G. M. Acceptance Plans $50,000,000 Loan to Pay Notes

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The New York Times said today General Motors Acceptance Corp., has arranged to borrow $50,000,000 from a group of banks for five years at 1 1-2 per cent annual interest and will use the loan to retire $50,000,000 of 3 per cent debentures due Aug. 1, 1946, at the call price of 102 1-2.

The arrangement would leave GMAC, the financing company owned by General Motors Corp., with $50,000,000 of five-year 1 1-2s and another $50,000,000 of 15-year 3 1-4s due Aug. 1, 1951, and callable at present at 103 1-2.

Wheat Prices Drop On Liberal Selling

CHICAGO, May 16 (AP)—Rains in the extreme Southwest and predictions of showers or unsettled weather over much of the grain belt touched off liberal selling of wheat futures here today that lowered prices as much as 1¼ to 1⅝ cents at times.

Reports from Texas indicated overnight showers were beneficial to wheat. Export sales of Canadian grain expanded but no domestic business was reported.

Although rallying slightly from the day's lows, wheat closed ⅞-1⅜ lower than yesterday, July and September 72½-⅝; Corn 1½-¾ down, July 51⅛, September 51¾; Oats ⅝-1⅜ lower.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, May 16

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68¼	$4.68⅜	$4.8397
Cables	4.68¼	4.68⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0265	.0526	††
Belgium—belga	.1702½	.702	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2248	.2247½	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5376	.5379	§
Sweden—krona	.2413	.2412	.4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2353	.4537
Denmark—krona	.2091	.2091	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0427	.0427	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso*	.2315	.2315	.7187
Brazil—milreis*	.0550	.0550	.2025
Chile—peso*	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.1862½	.1862½	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3700	.3700	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2731	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3499	.3498	.6180
Java—florin	.5402	.5400	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2894	.2894	*
Shanghai—dol	.1612½	.1612½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5450	.5450	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9962½	.9969	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2010†	.2010†	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The position of the Treasury May 13 compared with May 10, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses):

Receipts, $10,527,520.58 ($7,827,571.69); expenditures, $24,035,829.13 ($15,946,134.07); net balance, $2,055,230,941.46 ($2,726,638,027.01); working balance included, $2,388,097,143.97 ($2,148,520,491.32); customs receipts for month, $11,522,340.13 ($10,626,246.73); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $4,919,394,577.05 ($5,344,075,459.46); expenditures, $7,936,274,085.33 ($6,487,018,136.27); emergency expenditures included, $2,713,269,483.53 ($1,812,641,281.92); excess of expenditures, $3,016,879,508.28 ($1,142,942,676.81); gross debt, $40,204,272,046.70 ($37,459,233,698.65); increase over previous day, $605,127.54. Gold assets, $15,865,845,[illegible].20 ($12,888,261,837.13).

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	4	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅝
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	35½	35½	35½	M'y15
11	6¾	Adams Ex(.30e)	5	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	21	21	21	M'y12
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	6	49	48	48	—1
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y15
10	6⅜	Alaska Jun (1)	2	8	8	8	
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	2	¾	¾	¾	
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	2	7	7	7	M'y10
147⅛	61⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	8	7½	7¾	— ¾
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	6½	6½	6½	— ½
19	9	Alleg pr pf	1	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	M'y 9
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	3	16¼	16	16	— ½
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	162	160	160	—2
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'y13
13⅜	9½	Allied Mill (¾g)	2	12⅜	12½	12½	— ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	15	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	61	61	61	—1½
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	21	34½	32⅜	33	—2
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y11
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	64¼	64	64	— ¼
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	3	17⅛	17	17⅛	M'y12
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	4	12⅞	12½	12½	
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	6	6	5½	5½	— ⅝
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	6	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ¾
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	8	86¾	86½	86½	— ⅛
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	2	170¼	170¼	170¼	
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	7	20¾	19½	19½	—1½
55	32	Am Car pf	1	35½	35½	35½	M'y15
24½	13½	Am Ch & C(.15g)	9	16¼	15½	15½	—1¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	M'y15
122¾	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	119	119	119	M'y15
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
11⅜	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7	7	7	
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	5	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
6	5	Am European	14	6	6	6	M'r 22
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
16½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	15	14	14	14	— ¾
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	17¼	16	16	—1¾
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅜
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	14	14	14	M'y10
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
34¼	25⅜	Am H&L pf (1½)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	M'y 5
46⅞	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
2⅜	1⅜	Am Ice	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	21½	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅝
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y12
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	11	17	16	16	—1⅜
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	52	52	52	M'y12
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	3	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
40⅛	27	Am Metal (¼g)	11	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	—1⅛
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	M'y 2
7	3⅝	Am Power & L	16	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
49¾	32	AP&L$6pf(1½k)	2	38½	38½	38½	— ½
44¾	28	AP&L$5pf(1¼k)	11	33½	32	32	—2⅜
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	27	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	18	13¾	13	13	—1
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	11	55½	53¾	53¾	—2¾
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	M'y15
20	10⅞	Am Seat (⅛e)	2	11¾	11½	11¾	— ¼
53⅝	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	9	40¾	40⅛	40⅛	—1¼
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	136	136	136	+1
65½	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	65½	65½	65½	+ ¼
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	15	22⅜	20⅞	20⅞	—1⅝
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	2	9½	9½	9½	M'y13
14½	8	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11	11	11	Apr27
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	17½	17½	17½	—1
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	—2
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	17	17	17	
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	21	163	161	161	—1½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	3	79½	78⅝	78⅝	—1⅝
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	6	80½	80¼	80½	—1
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅝
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	13	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ½
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	86	86	86	M'y 8
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	31¼	31	31	— ¾
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	10	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	24	24	24	Apr20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¼g)	45	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ¾
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37½	37½	37½	M'y 9
20¼	13½	Anchor H (.15g)	7	19¼	18½	18½	— ⅞
15⅝	8¾	Andes Copper	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y 9
2½	1⅛	A P W Paper	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr19
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	3	25	25	25	M'y15
103⅛	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	99	99	99	
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	30	4⅛	4	4	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	36½	36½	36½	—1
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	2	37	37	37	— ½
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	11	7½	7	7	— ½
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	74	74	74	M'y 5
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	46	46	46	Apr25
36	30	Associates In (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	M'y11
42⅞	25½	Atch T & S F	28	27⅛	26⅜	26⅜	—1⅝
71	51⅞	At T & SFpf(1g)	4	61¾	60	60	—2
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	10	18	17	17	—1½
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	2	7	6¾	6¾	— ¾
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	2	12½	11¾	11¾	—1¼
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	5	20	19½	19½	— ¼
110	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
66¾	51	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	M'y 9
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 6
4⅝	2⅜	Auburn Auto	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y12
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y15
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	9	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
		B					
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	36	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅞
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	10	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	M'y 4
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	4	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y11
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	4	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ¼
21½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	7	21	20¼	20¼	—1¼
20¾	17	Beat Cream (1a)	5	20¼	20	20¼	— ¼
100½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	M'y13
125	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	M'y10
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'y15
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	70	70	70	M'r 22
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	47	22⅝	21⅜	21½	—1
21½	17⅞	Ben IndLn(.45g)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
52¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	52¼	52	52¼	+1
57½	46	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	48½	47¾	47¾	M'y12
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	57	55⅞	53¼	53⅜	—2¼
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	3	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	1077⅜	1077⅜	1077⅜	M'y15
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(3)	1	16⅜	16½	16⅜	— ⅜
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	3	10⅜	10	10	— ½
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	17	22⅜	21¼	21¼	—1¼
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(¼g)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	M'y12
19⅜	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	19	20⅞	20	20⅛	— ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (¼g)	18	23¾	22¾	22¾	—1¼
23¼	11½	Boston & Maine	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	24½	24½	24½	M'y15
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	7	9⅞	9½	9½	— ½
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	31	21	19½	19½	—1¼
39½	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	M'y12
48¼	41¾	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	47½	47	47	— ½
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	3	1½	1¼	1¼	M'y13
10½	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-M Tr	3	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	1	41	41	41	M'y15
22¾	13⅜	Bkly Un Gas	38	21½	20½	20½	—2
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	35	35	35	M'y 5
14⅞	9⅜	Bruns-Bal (½g)	8	12	11¼	11¼	—1¼
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
8	4	Budd Mfg	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	5	3⅝	3½	3½	
22¾	13⅜	Bullard Co	3	19½	19½	19½	—1
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	26	26	26	—1¼
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	6	13	13	13	— ¼
18¾	11¼	Burr Add .20g)	7	13⅛	12⅝	13	— ¼
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'y12
4¼	2⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y15
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	4	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ½
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	1	13	13	13	M'y13
		C					
19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	6	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
51½	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	4	51½	51½	51½	M'y 5
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	14	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
8⅜	5	Calumet & Hec	14	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ½
17⅜	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	4	10½	10	10	— ½
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	10	14½	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅜
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon M (½g)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
7⅜	4¾	Capital Ad A	1	5	5	5	M'y 4
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.15g)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y15
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen (.075g)	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	78	77	77	—1½
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	1	44	43½	43½	— ½
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	105	105	10b	M'y 2
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	28	17¾	16⅛	16⅜	—1½
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	15	12⅜	11¾	11¾	— ¼
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ¼
9½	4	Cent R ... NJ					Apr18
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	5	4⅞	4⅞	M'y10
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	M'y13
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	3	39	38	38	—1
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	1	7⅝	7½	7½	— ½
30	18⅜	Champ, Pap & F		21½	21½	21½	M'y12
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	2	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	M'y15
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	26	32⅜	31¼	31¼	—1⅜
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	89	89	89	+ ⅛
25½	17¼	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
⅝	¼	Chi & E Ill	1	¾	¼	¼	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y10
1	½	Chi & N West	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
3½	1½	Chi & N West pf	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	M'y 5
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y13
3⅞	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	2	2	2	M'y15
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y12
1⅛	⅝	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y12
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¾
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	
48¼	44⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	+1
¾	⅜	Chi, Rock Is & P	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 5
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y12
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Apr11
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	3	10½	10¼	10¼	M'y15
13⅛	7	Childs Co	4	10	9¾	9¾	— ½
85¼	53⅜	Chrysler C(2½g)	207	67¾	64½	64⅝	—2⅞
11	9	City I & F (.60g)	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 4
26	15	Clark Equip	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅞
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	5	23⅛	22⅜	22⅜	—1⅞
60⅛	36½	ClimaxMol(1.20)	12	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅞
30¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(¾g)	23	27⅝	26½	26⅞	—1⅛
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	1	123¾	123¼	123¼	—1¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	M'y15
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	19	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ¾
104	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105	105	105	M'y11
36½	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	2	24¾	24	24	— ¾
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	2	14	14	14	M'y12
18⅞	14	Col Br A (.60g)	18	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	— ⅜
18¾	14	Col Br B (.60g)	1	18	18	18	— ½
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	32	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	85¾	85⅝	85¾	M'y15
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	5	9¾	9½	9½	—1
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	27	27	27	—1½
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	2	83½	83½	83½	
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	10	44	43⅜	44	— ½
109¼	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	M'y12
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	10	49	48	48	—1½
110	106	Com ITcvpf(4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'y 4
13⅜	9⅜	Comi Solvents	17	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅝
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	8	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (4)	5	57½	56½	56½	—2¼
61½	54	Com'th Ed (.80g)	37	27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y11
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	4	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅞
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	Apr 8
25½	18⅛	Consol Airc (1e)	10	20¼	19	19	—1¼
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	60	31¼	30⅛	30⅛	—1¼
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	3	106	105⅞	105⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	11¼	Consol Film Ind	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y15
12⅛	8¼	Consol Fpf (1½k)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅞
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	30	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
31¼	15⅝	Con SR Cuba pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
33¼	13¼	Consol'n Coal	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	M'y 3
97⅛	93⅛	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	96⅜	96¼	96¼	M'y12
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	6	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅞
2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Trading in Cloth Markets Erratic; Prices Ease Off

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Primary cotton gray goods markets were erratic during the past week, and trading was spasmodic and irregular, with the week's sales falling far short of the current loom output, even at the reduced scale of operations.

Some of the key print cloth constructions showed a weakening price tendency and this helped to undermine buyers' ideas of values to such a degree that very little sizable buying was done. On some of the fine goods, too, there was a slightly easier tone, including broadcloths and lawns.

Sheetings Stronger

Sheetings, however, were stronger and moved in several standard constructions at slightly higher levels than had prevailed the previous week. Good demand for quick yardage was reported and buyers paid full mill prices for goods and seemed glad to get them. On some of the heavier fabrics, also, slightly higher prices were paid, such as osnaburgs, and some of the twill constructions.

There was a good demand for lining fabrics, both in the cotton division and in the rayon section of the market. Sateens were getting more interest and there was considerably more activity in three-leaf twills, with a few favorite makes bringing fractionally higher prices than the previous week. Drills have been rather slow and not much is reported just now on ducks. For osnaburgs, however, there was an advance of an eighth of a cent on certain of the lighter bag numbers and increased interest was also reported on 52 and 54 inch constructions.

Narrow print cloths were in good demand and sold rather actively at prices fully equal to those previously recorded. Bag manufacturers seemed to be most prominent in the activity.

Carded broadcloths were slow, and little trading activity was reported on 37 inch 4.10 yard 100x60s, which were still quoted at 5¾ cents.

Buyers Cautious

On the combed broadcloths, buyers were still very cautious. They placed some business on 136x60s and 128x68s at 9 cents flat, but even at that minimum level they were hesitant about buying in quantity. The 128x64 slub broadcloths moved in a limited way at 9¼ cents.

Some movement of marquisettes and of dotted swiss was reported, but prices were not greatly different than they were a week or two ago. Pongees were quiet, but firm in price. There was good trading in fancies and novelties—at least so far as number of potential buyers was concerned. Some fancies and novelties were moved during the week, notably some waffle cloths, and certain cotton and rayon mixtures.

The really active spot in the gray goods market this week was the spun rayon division. Large-scale buying of one-way flakes was reported at 11⅜ to 11½ cents for near-by delivery goods, and some buyers wanted to contract ahead at this figure. Rayon challis was also rather active.

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	4.29	4.28	4.28	4.27
Sept.	4.43	4.40	4.40	4.41

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s '42-'40 June	104.11	104.11	104.11
1 3¼s '41	106.29	106.29	106.29
5 3¼s '47-'43	110.28	110.28	110.28
3 3¼s '45-'43	110.20	110.20	110.20
4 3¼s '46-'44	111.11	111.10	111.11
8 4s '54-'44	116	115.28	116
1 2¾s '47-'45	109.28	109.28	109.28
1000 3¾s '56-'46	116.1	116	116.1
3 3s '48-'46	111.22	111.22	111.22
3 3¼s '49-'46	112.11	112.10	112.11
2 4¼s '52-'47	121.21	121.21	121.21
50 2¾s '51-'48	109.20	109.20	109.20
2 2¼s '53-'49	106.20	106.19	106.19
4 2¼s '52-'50	106.21	106.21	106.21
1 2¼s '54-'51	108.18	108.18	108.18
10 3s '55-'51	111.24	111.24	141.24
16 2¾s '60-'55	09	108.30	108.31
2 2¾s '63-'58	107.3	107.2	107.2
7 2¾s '65-'60	106.27	106.26	107.27

Home Owners' Loan

15 2¾s '49-'39	101.23	101.21	101.23
9 3s '52-'44	109.10	109.9	109.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4¼s '46 st	105½	105½	105½
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	66¾	66¾	66¾
14 Alleghany 5s '50 st	27½	27	27
14 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	111⅜	111	111
3 Am & For P5s 2030	58¼	58¼	58¼
8 AmIGChm cv 5½s '49	103	103	103
8 Am T & T 5½s '43	111 21 32	111½	111 21-32
15 Am T & T 3¼s '66	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛
7 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109½	109¼	109½
3 Anaconda Cop4½s'50	105¾	105½	105¾
4 Ang C Nitrat deb '67	25	25	25
4 Arm Del 4s '57	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
4 Arm Del 4s '55	98⅝	98½	98½
40 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅛	108¾	108¾
4 AT&SF 4s '95 reg	106	106	106
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	93	93	93
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-'55	97	97	97
2 Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	96	96	96
2 AC Line 1st 4s '52	78	78	78
3 AC Line 5s '45	65⅝	65	65
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	60½	60½	60½
1 Atl Refin 3s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 B&O 1st 5s '48	57⅜	57	57⅜
3 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	57	57	57
5 B&O rfg 5s '95	19½	19½	19½
3 B&O 5s '96 F	19¼	19¼	19¼
5 B&O 5s '96 F ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
13 B&O cv 4½s '60	11	11	11
1 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	11	10⅝	10⅝
27 B&O 1st 4s '48	58	57¼	57¾
1 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	49	49	49
5 B&O4sPLE&WV '41ct	49	49	49
1 B&O 5s SW '50	36½	36½	36½
1 Bang&Aroo 5s '43	103½	103½	103½
6 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107½	107⅛	107½
4 Beth Stl 4¼s '65	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛
42 Beth Stl 3½s '52	100⅜	100	100
16 Boston&Me 5s '67	33½	32⅝	33
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	110½	110	110
12 Bkly Un Gas 5s '66	79	78½	78½
14 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	111¼	111	111
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	93¼	92	92
19 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	103½	103	103½
2 Buf Gen 3¼s '81	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	32½	32½	32½
2 Bush Term 5s '55	36	36	36
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Can Nat 5s '69 July	115¼	115	115
8 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118½	118⅜	118½
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114		114
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
16 Can Nor 6½s '46	122⅞	122½	122½
4 Can Pac 5s '54	90	90	90
2 Can Pac 4s perp	72	71¾	71¾
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 Cen Pac 1st 5½s '46	21½	21½	21½
4 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	104½	104	104
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	30	30	30
15 CenPac 5s '60	44⅜	43¼	43¼
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67½	67⅛	67½
3 Cen R R 1st 4s '87	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1 CenRR NJ 4s '87	15	15	15
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	74	74	74
4 C & O 3½s '96 D	99½	99½	99½
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	9	9	9
9 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	93½	93	93
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	96⅞	96¼	96⅛
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103	103	103
22 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99¼	99	99¼
57 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15	14¼	14¼
22 Chic Gt West 4s '59	17¾	17⅞	17⅞
9 Chi I & L 6s '47	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
18 ChMSP&Pac 5s '75	7	6⅞	6⅞
30 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2	2
3 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	22	22	22
5 CM&SP 4½s '89E	22¼	22	22¼
7 CM&SP gen 4s '89	22	21¾	21¾
4 Chi&NW gn 5s '87	11¾	11¾	11¾
11 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
12 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	7¼	7¼	7¼
11 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	7¼	7	7
9 Chi&NW 3½s '87	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 CRI&P 4½s'52A ct	5½	5½	5½
1 CH Ht&SE rfg 5s '60	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
2 Childs Co 5s 43	70½	70½	70½
3 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	109½	109½	109½
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	49¼	49¼	49¼
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	87⅞	87	87⅞
8 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78¼	78	78
1 Clev UnTerm4½s '77C	73	73	73
3 Col&So 4½s '80	35¼	35	35
1 Colmbia G 5s '52Ap	102¼	102¼	102¼
22 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102⅛	102	102
37 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102	101¾	102
5 Col Ry PW&L4s '65	109¾	109⅛	109¾
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	105	105	105
37 Comwlth Edcv 3½s '58	111¼	111	111
42 Comwlth Edcv3½s'58	111	110¾	110¾
1 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
25 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106	105½	106
1 Con Edis 3½s '48	107	107	107
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	107¾	107½	107½
4 Con Edis 3½s '56	107	107	107
24 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Conum Pow 3½s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
13 Conum Pow 4½s '66	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
10 Container 5s '43	97½	97	97
25 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	108	107K	108
6 Crane Co 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33¾	33¼	33¼
15 Del & Hud 4s '43	58	57¼	57¼
1 Del P & L 4¼s '69	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 D & R G West 5s '55 asd	31½	31½	31½
2 Det Ed 4s '65	111¼	112¼	112¼
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	100¼	100¼	100¼
11 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	111⅞	111⅝	111⅝
19 Erie rfg 5s '67	109	109	109
5 Erie rfg 5s '75	9⅛	9	9
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	17	17	17
8 Erie cv 4s '53 A	13⅛	13	13
1 Erie cv 4s '53 B	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Fairbanks Mors 4s '56	106½	106½	106½
17 Firestn T&R 3½s '48	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
8 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7	7	7
2 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	58½	58½	58½
2 Francis Sug 6s '56	43	43	43
3 Gen Cable 5½s '47	98⅛	98¼	98¼

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Net change	—2.36	—.91	—.60
Today's close*	130.29	26.33	22.57
Previous close	132.65	27.24	23.17
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.52
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

* Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46			
	103 1-32	103 1-32	103 1-32
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	55¾	55¼	55¼
15 Goodrich 4½s'56	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
2 Goodrich26s'45	100¾	100¾	100¾
8 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	89¾	89½	89½
3 Gt Nor 4½s'77E	76	75¾	75¾
16 Gt Nor 4s'46G	92⅜	92	92
4 Gt Nor 4s'46H	83⅛	83	83
1 Gulf M&N 5s'50	70	70	70
15 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	92¾	92¾	92¾
7 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
5 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	74½	74	74
5 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	101½	101½	101½
3 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	33¾	33	33
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	48	48	48
10 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	13½	13¼	13¼
5 Ill Bell 3½s'70B	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
2 Ill Cen 4s'53	49	49	49
24 Ill Cen 4¼s'66	43¼	43¼	42¾
21 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	46½	45⅞	46
12 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	42¾	42½	42½
1 Ill Steel 4½s'40	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1 Inland Stl 3¼s'61	107¾	107½	107½
5 Interb R Tr 7s'32	59½	59½	59½
1 Interb R Tr 6s'32	35½	35½	35½
16 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	63½	63	63
5 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	21¼	21⅛	21⅛
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	81½	81	81
2 Int Mer MaMr 6s'41	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
21 Int Paper 5s'47	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Int Rys C Am 5s'52	80½	80½	80½
7 Int T&T 4½s'52	61¼	61	61
19 Int T&T 5s'55	65½	65	65
10 Jones&LaughStl4¼s'61	93¾	93½	93½
39 K C South 5s '50	65	65	65
30 Kans G&E 4½s'80	104⅞	104¾	104¾
2 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	108½	108	108½
15 Koppers Co 4s '61	100¾	100	100¾
1 Kresge Found 4s'45	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	45	45	45
6 Lac Gas 5½s '53	53½	53¼	53¼
10 Lac Gas 5s '39	88⅛	88	88½
3 Lac G&E West 2d 5s '41	63	63	63
75 Lautaro Nit inc '75	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	17⅛	17	17⅛
1 LehVal 4s 2003	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14	14	14
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	128	128	128
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜
5 Liquid Carb 4s '47	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
11 Loews 3½s '46	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Lone St Gas 3½s '53	107½	107½	107½
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85	85	85
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	84½	84½	84½
8 Louis&N un 4s '40	100⅛	100	100⅛
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	48	48	48
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	30¾	30¾	30¾
22 Manhat Ry 4s '90	46	45	45
3 ManhatRv2d4s2013	28¾	28¾	28¾
4 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	12½	12½	12½
1 MSP&SSMar5½s'78	65	65	65
2 MSP&SSMcn4s'38	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
12 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	21½	21⅜	21⅜
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	9	9	9
5 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	18¾	18¾	18¾
6 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	14	14	14
20 Mo Pac 5s '77F	13⅜	13⅛	13¼
6 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	13¾	13¼	13¼
23 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	13¾	13½	13½
11 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3⅝	3½	3½
10 Mob & Oh 5s '38	26¾	26	26
7 Mob & O 4½s '77	25	23⅝	23⅝
6 MonWPcPubPw4½s'60	109½	109	109½
11 MonWPaPubSv6s'65	105½	105	105½
21 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	39½	39½	39½
1 MountStTr&T3¼s'68	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Nassau El 4s '51	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
13 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106½	106½	106⅛
5 N Eng RR 4s '45	20	20	20
3 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	104	103⅝	103⅝
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
2 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	54½	54½	54½
20 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53½	53	53
2 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48¼	48	48
1 NYC cn 4s '98	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
1 NYC 3¾s '46	75	75	75
7 NYC cv 3¼s '52	59	59	59
10 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	48⅛	47¾	47¾
1 NY Chi & St L 6s '41	58	58	58
2 NYCh&StL 5½s'74	54½	54	54
6 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	46⅝	45½	45½
5 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	70¼	69¾	69¾
4 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109½	109⅜	109½
16 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	12½	12⅛	12⅛
4 NYNH&H 4½s '67	12½	12½	12½
11 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	21⅛	21	21
3 NYNH&H 4s '57	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	6¾	6¾	6¾
9 NY Steam 3½s '63	105	104⅞	105
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	101	101	101
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '25 '50	97	97	97
1 Norf Sou 5s '41	9	9	9
10 Norf & W 4s '96	121¾	121¾	121¾
8 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105¾	105⅜	105⅜
3 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106	106	106
17 Nor Pac 6s 2047	52½	52½	52⅝
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047	44	44	44
16 Nor Pac 4s '97	73	72¼	72¼
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
21 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109½	108⅞	109½
2 Ogden&LaCha 4s'48 st	71¼	71¼	71¼
11 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Oklahoma G&E 4s'46	106¾	106¾	106¾
Ore Sh Line 5s '46	116⅜	116⅝	116⅝
Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
Of-Wash RR&N4s'61	106½	106⅜	106½
Otis Steel 4½s '62A	75¾	75¾	75¾
Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	109⅝	109⅜	109⅜
Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112½	112½	112½
Para Bway 3s '55 ct	50	50	50
Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	86½	86½	86½
Penn-Dix 6s 'A1A	98	97½	98
Pen Ch&Ds 2¼s '77	96½	95½	95½
Pen P&L 4½s '81	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
Pen RR gen 5s '68	105¼	105	105
Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117⅞	117⅝	117⅞
Pen RR gen 4½s '65	99¼	99	99
Pen RR 4½s deb '70	83¾	83	83
Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	95½	94⅞	95½
Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
Pen RR 4s '48	112¼	112⅛	112¼
Pen RR 3½s '52	81½	80¾	80¾
Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	109¾	109	109¾
Phila Ca 5s '67	103⅞	103¾	103¾
Phil Elec 3½s '67	112	111¾	111¾
Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11½	11½	11½
Philippine Ry 4s '37	9½	9½	9½
Phillips Pet 3s '48	108¼	108¼	108¾
PCC&StL 5s '70A	105¾	105¾	105¾
PCC&StL 4½s '77	96¾	96¾	96¾
PCC & St. Ls 4½D	109	109	109

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Port Gen E 4½s '60	68¾	68¼	68¼
55 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	14	13⅝	13⅝
3 Radio Keith 6s '41	62¾	62¼	62¼
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56	102½	102½	102½
8 Republic Steel 4½s '61	99¾	99	99¾
4 Roch G&E 5s '62E	108½	108½	108½
1 St LPeo &NW5s '48	13	13	13
1 St L S 5s '50B	8½	8½	8½
6 St L S F 4½s '78	8¼	8¼	8
8 St LSF 4s '50A	8	8¼	8
1 St L SW 1st 4s '89	58	58	58
SA&A Pass 4s '43	52	52	52
3 San Ant Pub Svc4s '63	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6	6	6
4 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	5½	5½	5½
2 Sea A L 4s '50 st	9	9	9
2 Shell Un 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41	65	65	65
5 Socony V Oil 3½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
13 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107¼	107¼	107¾
1 So Cal Gas 5s '65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Sou Pac 4½s '68	41	41	41
34 Sou Pac 4½s'81	40¼	39½	39½
18 So Pac 4½s '69	40¼	39¼	39¼
21 So Pac rfg 4s '55	63	62½	63
2 So Pac clt 4s '49	43	43	43
11 So Pac 3¾s '46	53	52½	52½
13 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	43¼	42⅜	42¼
9 South Ry 6½s '56	68	67	67
13 South Ry gen 6s '56	63¾	63½	63½
3 South Ry cn 5s '94	80¾	80⅝	80⅝
5 South Ry gen 4s '56	48	47¾	47¾
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
S W Gas & El 4s '60	108¼	108¼	108¼
Stand Oil N J 3s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	104⅞	104¾	104¾
Studebaker cv 6s '45	127⅛	127	127⅛
Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
T RR A St L 4s '53	107	107	107
Texark&FtSm5½s'50	85	85	85
Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	81½	81½	81½
Third Ave aj 5s '60	107¼	101½	105⅜
Third Ave 4s '60	43½	43¼	43⅛
TideWatAssoO3½s'52	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
Un El Mo 3¾s '62	109½	109½	109½
Un Oil Cal cv 3½s '52	108	108	108
Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114¼	114	114
Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¾	107¾	107¾
Un Pac 3½s '71	98½	98½	98½
Un Pac 3½s '70	98½	98½	98½
Unit Drug 5s '53	76¾	76	76
Un NJRR&Can 4s'44	109	109	109
UnRys StL 4s '34	28	28	28
US Steel 3¼s '48	105⅞	105¾	105¾
Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	86	85¾	86
Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	98¼	98¼	98¼
Utah P & L 5s '44	99	98¾	98⅞
Util P & L 5½s '47	68¾	68¾	68¾
Util P&L 5s '59	68¾	68¾	68¾
Vanadium 5s '41	100	100	100
Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	100	107¾	107¾
Wabash rfg 3½s '75	75⅞	75	75⅜
Wabash 2d 5s '39	16½	15⅞	15⅞
Wabash 5s '80 D	6½	6½	6½
Wabash 4½s '78C	6½	6½	6½
Warner Bros cv 6s '39	100¼	100¼	100⅛
Wea Sh 4s 2361 reg	45	44½	45
Westn Md 4s '52	79½	79	79
WesternUn 5s '51	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
Western Un 5s '60	60¾	60½	60¾
Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	93¼	93½	93½
Wilson&Co cv 5s '55	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
Wilson&Co cv 3¾s '47	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	109½	109½	109½
Youngst S&T 4s '61	106	105¾	106
Youngst S&T 4s '48	103⅜	103	103

Foreign Bonds

12 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	13¼	13¼	13¼
28 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
7 Argentine 4½s '72 Ap	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
7 Argentine 4½s '48	93½	93⅜	93⅜
7 Argentine 4½s '71	87½	87½	87½
1 Australia 5s '55	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
13 Australia 5s '57	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
6 Australia 4½s '56	94	93⅞	94
7 Belgium 7s '55	111½	111¼	111½
9 Berl City El 6½s'59	27½	27⅛	27⅛
4 Berl City El 6s'55	23	23	23
2 Berl El Elev 6½s'56	27¼	27¼	27¼
4 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
7 Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
13 Buen A 4½s'77	51⅜	51	51
7 Canada 4s'60	110⅝	110½	110½
1 Canada3¾s'61	104¼	104¼	104¼
20 Canada 6s'67	101½	101¼	101¼
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'61	12½	12½	12½
2 ChileMtgBk6s61asd	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
5 ChileMtgBk6s62asd	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2 Chile 6s'61 Feb asd	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 Colomb 6s'61 Jan	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
10 Colomb 6s'61 Oct	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
1 Copenhag 4½s'53	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
1 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	68	68	68
6 Costa Rica 7s '51	25	24	25
2 Cuba 5½s'45	67⅞	67⅝	67⅞
2 Cuba 4½s'77	53	53	53
1 Cuba 4½s'49	99⅜	99⅜

Commerce and Finance

White House Explains Why Monetary Powers Should Be Extended

Business and Industry

Edie Says Banks Facing Increased Investment Risks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Indirect results of Federal policies have increased the dangers and risks of bank investment despite the effort that the Government has made to provide safety for the depositor through deposit insurance, Lionel D. Edie, investment counsel, told some 500 bankers at the fourth monthly conference on bond portfolios held in the Federal Reserve Bank building.

"This is an extremely difficult time for a bank to invest money safely," said Mr. Edie. "Uncertainties exist on every side, uncertainties about how long easy money can continue, uncertainties about war, taxes and government. For many banks the most acute problem today is how to get out of second and third grade railroad securities and how to obtain some income from governments and other high-grade securities without being licked if money rates tighten.

Problems Soluble

"Fully recognizing the difficulties of these problems, I nevertheless question whether they are as hopelessly insoluble as may appear at the moment. I am not so much concerned about whether the opportunity will arrive to get out of rails as I am with whether the banks will actually make the move when the opportunity comes.

"I am not so much concerned about whether another period of business expansion and venture-capital activity will come as I am with whether banks will again load up with optimism type bonds in such period. I am not so much concerned about whether money rates will tighten as I am with whether banks will be properly hedged against that risk by spaced maturities and by keeping premiums written down to par as much as possible."

Discussing possible changes in the next two years affecting bank policies, Mr. Edie said: "Without trying to predict, one can conceive of European war or of change of national administration in this country. Bank investment should be so constructed as to give as much protection as possible in either event."

Board's Power Limited

Marcus Nadler, Professor of Finance of New York University, said that the flooded money market, as represented by the hugh excess reserves and the large volume of deposits, does not constitute a menace at present. It might become one, he added, if for some reason the owners of the deposits should lose confidence in the currency and seek protection through the purchase of equities or commodities.

"The situation is further aggravated at present," said Professor Nadler, "because of the limited power of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System over the money market. Through the raising of the reserve requirements to a limit permitted by law the board could absorb only $800,000,000 of excess reserve balances, thereby still leaving over $3,000,000,000.

"Resort to open market operations by the Federal Open Market Committee under present conditions is not feasible. Since an outflow of gold from the United States on a major scale is not to be expected, and since a further purchase of government securities by the banks may be anticipated, the question of better control over the money market should be carefully studied by the financial community as well as by Congress."

Bond Maturities Total $30,728,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Corporate bond maturities during June will total $30,728,000, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. The number of bonds and notes making up this total is 44 of which six amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

June 1	
Canadian Nat. Rwys, Co. Eq. "J" 4½s	$1,050,000
Duluth, Winnipeg & Pac. 4% Deb. Stk.	7,004,997
Milw. & Northern R. R. Co. Cons. Ext. 4½s	5,072,000
Milw. & Northern R. R. Co. Cons. 1st Ext. 4½s	2,117,000
New York Central Lines Eq. 5s (1924)	1,670,000
Trinity Bldg. Corp. of N. Y. 1st 5½s	3,710,500

May maturities amounted to $90,777,000 and the 59 issues and portions of issues falling due in July total $54,980,000.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

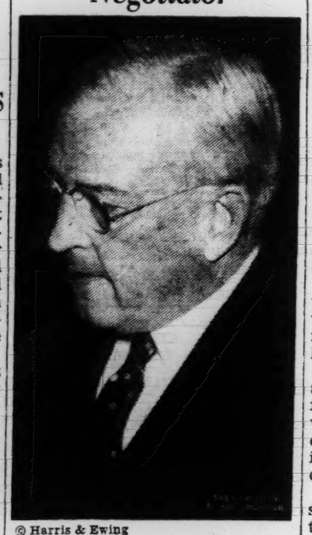
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	May 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 17
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15

Negotiator



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Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of Board and President of the Manufacturers Trust Co., New York.

Privately Owned Utilities Valued At $11,936,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Privately-owned electric utility plants in the United States were valued at $11,936,205,264 in 1937, compared with a valuation of $701,670,820 for municipally owned systems, the Census Bureau announced.

In making public the results of a survey, the bureau said that no comparable figures were available, but that a 1932 census, in which the private and public plants were divided on a slightly different basis, showed $12,664,376,952 of privately-owned and $539,569,327 of municipally-owned plants. In 1932 so-called commercial plants included a few state-owned and co-operative systems, while the municipal figures included some plants owned by cities for their own use and not for public consumption.

At the end of 1937, all electric, illuminating gas, electric railway and allied plants were valued at $14,048,706,100 for privately-owned systems and $794,308,100 for the municipally-owned.

The private systems reported long term debts of $6,837,591,858 and the municipal $249,019,624.

The 1937, the private utilities distributed $434,287,198 to stockholders, while the municipal plants paid $15,530,246 to municipal governments. The private plants also paid $359,603,642 in taxes as against $2,635,249 paid by the municipal systems.

Congress Urged To Abrogate The Silver Purchase Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—Repeal of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 was urged upon Congress by 63 members of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy.

The members issued a statement endorsing with possible amendments as to detail, a repeal bill introduced by Senator John Townsend (R) of Delaware.

The statement contended that the country had paid more than $1,100,000,000 for silver for which it had no monetary need.

"Although the cost of the program does not appear as an expense in the Federal Government," the economists said, "the full realization of the heavy cost of the silver program will appear when it becomes necessary to liquidate our enormous hoard of silver."

The Act of 1934 authorized the Treasury to purchase silver until the metal attained a ratio one fourth to gold in the monetary reserves, or until the world silver price reached $1.29 an ounce.

Business Loans Up $11,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities increased $11,000,000 to a total of $3,852,000,000 in the week ended May 10.

The Federal Reserve Board said the increase followed an upward trend in New York, Chicago and other financial centers, and resumed a series of gains interrupted by small losses in the two preceding weeks.

Lake Freight Rates Cut On Canadian Wheat, Grain

MONTREAL (CP)—Representatives of lake vessel owners at a meeting reduced lake freight rates on wheat and coarse grains shipped from Canadian lakehead ports to Montreal.

Rate on wheat, rye and corn was cut from 6 to 5 cents a bushel. Barley dropped from 5½ cents a bushel to 4¾ and oats from 5 to 4½.

Rates to other destinations, including Buffalo and Georgian Bay ports, were left unchanged, although it was intimated there might be a reduction from the present 2¼ rate per bushel on wheat in the bay to two cents.

The new charge on wheat is two cents a bushel under the maximum rate fixed by the Board of Grain Commissioners last autumn.

Exchange Seat Up $3,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been completed for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership for $63,000, an increase of $3,000 over the previous transaction.

Ease Standstill Foreign Credits Held in Germany

BERLIN, (AP) — The annual "standstill" meeting of foreign bankers having foreign credits in Germany with representatives of the German Reichsbank ended with the issuance of a communique saying the fortnight-long conference was "successful."

The chief success of the meeting was said to be an arrangement whereby "standstill" credits are no longer tied up as severely as hitherto.

So-called travel marks will again form an important factor for reduction of foreign credits which have been gradually reduced from 6,000,000,000 marks in 1931 to 780,000,000 at the end of February this year.

The agreement between representatives of foreign creditors and the Reichsbank will run for one year.

Creditors are extended the privilege of additional re-commercializing of frozen credits in proportion as they are willing to give new long-term credits outside the "standstill" arrangement.

The only reduction permitted is in unusual lines. According to the American communiqué:

"It was agreed that in cases where unavailed lines were as of Feb. 28, 1939, in excess of 17½ per cent, such excess unavailments up to an amount equalling 20 per cent of the total line might, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon, be discontinued."

The total standstill credits outstanding as of Feb. 28, 1939 was reported as approximately $276,000,000 with additional unused lines of $34,000,000. The American share was $67,000,000 outstanding, plus $14,000,000 in unused lines.

The net reduction during the last standstill year amounted to $77,160,000.

No effort was made by the Reichsbank to reduce the interest rate. Reichsbank President Walther Funk during the Leipzig Fair in March, 1938, declared the interest was too high for "German dignity."

The fact that he did not press this point now was taken as indication by foreign bankers that the Reichsbank wants to retain what foreign goodwill it can.

The American delegation was headed by Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the board and president of the Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York.

The "standstill" agreement was negotiated with foreign creditors after the central European financial crisis in 1931 precipated a flight of funds from Berlin, draining foreign exchange and gold reserves. It was aimed to permit a gradual and orderly withdrawal of American and other foreign credits as Germany obtained the exchange to repay short-term obligations.

Pacific Lighting Stock Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Public offering of the $5 dividend preferred stock of Pacific Lighting Corporation is being made by a syndicate headed by Blyth & Co., Inc., and including Dean Witter & Co., Harriman Ripley & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., the First Boston Corporation, Smith, Barney & Co., Bonbright & Co., and W. C. Langley & Co. The offering price is $102 per share, plus accrued dividends from May 15, 1939.

The public offering consists of 200,000 shares of $5 dividend preferred stock less that portion which has been taken by holders of the company's $6 dividend preferred stock pursuant to an Offer of Exchange which expired May 11, 1939.

This financing is for the purpose of retiring all of the outstanding $6 dividend preferred stock, and upon completion the funded debt and capitalization of the company will consist of $7,000,000 of promissory notes, 200,000 shares of $5 dividend preferred stock, and 1,608,631 shares of common stock. From 1933 to 1938 inclusive the company reduced its funded debt more than 50 per cent and its interest charges more than 60 per cent. The company intends to redeem on July 15 at $105 plus accrued dividend all of the shares of $6 dividend preferred stock outstanding on that date.

Wisconsin Employment, Pay Rolls Higher in April

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—The industrial commission announced that Wisconsin factory employment increased .6 per cent and pay rolls 7.3 per cent during April, compared with the like month last year, and predicted the upturn in employment would continue in May and June.

During the last eight months, the commission said, the durable goods industries of the State have expanded employment 12.3 per cent and pay-rolls 23.8 per cent. The number of workers increased from 95,800 in September to 107,600 in April.

C. & O. Directors Seek Nickel Plate Positions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Three directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to serve also on the board of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate), which is controlled by the C. & O.

They are John L. Dickinson, Charleston, W. Va.; Ralph C. Gifford, Louisville, and John M. Miller, Jr., Richmond, Va.

Courts Now Arena for Gaining Control of Van Sweringen Roads

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The perennial troubles of the still so-called Van Sweringen empire have come into the news again this month in a big way, and the story gets "curioser and curioser."

In rapid succession on May 2, 3, and 6, three important complications were added to the picture. First, Alleghany Corporation had an annual meeting and elected Robert R. Young and associates to control for another year. On the 3rd, the Young people signed an agreement with three New York banks, representing three Alleghany bond groups, for a friendly suit to determine who should get some $413,000 of somebody's funds released in April by the "now-you-have-it-now-you-haven't" feature of the indenture of one of these bonds. And on the 6th, the Young group elected to hand back to Mr. George R. Ball the 1,200,000 shares of stock on which they took an option in 1937 to pay $2,375,000 in two years or turn back the stock.

Chiefly a Proxy Battle

The upshot of this is that, in the first place, Mr. Ball now has back again the largest block of the Alleghany stock, top company in the "great $3,000,000,000 Van Sweringen railroad empire" but the Young group is still in control and has good hopes of staying there for another year. And in the second place, only the Court will be able to decide whether Alleghany, or one or two or all of its bond-holding groups, is to get certain large sums.

The money tied up in suit is perhaps the least important—and even the least complicated—of the issues involved in this much-involved "empire." The real issue involved, of most interest to the Street, is whether Mr. Young is a St. George fighting the dragon-octopus of J. P. Morgan & Company and its friends and allies, or whether he is a shoe-string operator primarily concerned with making money out of the "empire" and pugnaciously picking quarrels with everybody he does business with.

It would be colorful to add that the story involves thousands of miles of railroads, an imperial battle for the control of millions of tons of revenue freight. But as a matter of fact the story belongs in the "Wall Street" file, not in the "railroad" file. The ICC, controls so much of the actual railroading in the "empire" and the SEC and the Stock Exchange so much of the financing, that the term "empire" has about as much meaning as it did when applied to Charles Fifth's Holy Roman Empire or the British Empire in the American colonies. Actually it is a finance story of proxies, options, annual meetings, indenture terms, corporate trustees, and so on.

'Bunty Pulls the Strings'

So the pending suit can be passed over as briefly as its complications will allow. It runs this way.

Under the indentures of the three bond issues which Alleghany sold in the gay 'twenties to buy railroad stocks, the collateral behind the indentures must be up to 150 per cent of the face of the bonds before any money can be released to Alleghany. Up to this spring, Guaranty Trust, a so-called Morgan bank, has been trustee under all three issues. On April 9 Mr. Young asked for an appraisal of the collateral (mostly stock of Chesapeake Corporation and Chesapeake & Ohio), under the first of these bond indentures, the 5's of 1944. As everybody knew in advance it would, it came to around 152 or 154 per cent. This pulled the trigger to release $867,385 of impounded income to Alleghany.

Alleghany, under Mr. Young, had incurred numerous obligations and had certain running expenses. But as Mr. Young's hand reached for the $867,000 let go by Guaranty, other hands reached for his wrist.

Guaranty Trust decided that a "conflict of interest" made unethical its retention of the trusteeship of all three bond issues—the 5's of 1944, of 1949, and of 1950. It surrendered the latter two. Alleghany then conferred these on two Wall Street non-"Morgan banks"—i. e., the small but aggressive Continental Bank & Trust, for the 5's of 1949, and the Marine-Midland for the 1950's.

These two banks promptly stayed Mr. Young's hand. They talked; then they watched him sign and drop into the mail chute, checks for certain prior obligations of round $454,000. Then they forced on him—or he forced on them—a "gentleman's agreement" that a Court should decide whether the remainder should go to Alleghany or be trusteed for the 5's of 1949 and 1950. So this money is tied up.

Alleghany Is "Security-Poor"

The agreement reflects the parlous condition of Alleghany's Treasury. Like the gay but hard-pressed Emperor Maximilian of the Holy Roman Empire in renaissance days, Alleghany's management is deplorably short in cash. It is "security-poor." The trouble is that virtually all the cash that comes up from the subsidiaries is promptly impounded for the bonds. Last August Alleghany made a "stand-in agreement" with certain of its creditors to the tune of $190,000. The railroad potentate recognized other creditors at the time owed another $25,000, and since then another $108,000 of debts have been chalked up, including office employees' pay of $652.50 for April and $51.10 for Social Security taxes.

All this totalled to some $324,000, which Alleghany wanted to pay first out of its windfall of $867,000 of cash. The storminess of Alleghany's career is indicated by the fact that unpaid counsel fees make up over $100,000 of this $324,000.

Next Alleghany wanted to use $130,000 for back federal taxes.

Continental and Midland agreed to the schedule of payments so far, totalling $454,000.

But they balked at Mr. Young's program for the remaining $413,000. He wanted to use it for administrative expenses ($111,000), for selling the 1950 bondholders a plan for changing their indenture ($125,000), and for future interest requirements on the 1950 bonds ($177,000).

"Nothing doing," said Midland and Continental, "this remaining $413,000 belongs to our bondholders," and so all hands have agreed to take it to court.

Mr. Young's struggles with the "money trust" in Wall Street will be discussed in two succeeding articles on this page.

(To Be Continued)

News Notes—Canada

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Mineral Production—Mineral production in Quebec during 1938 showed important increases in the production of gold, silver, copper and cement, and decreases in production of asbestos, clay products and lime. Production of gold increased in 1938 to 885,060 ounces compared with 711,482 ounces in 1937. Silver production amounted to 1,204,604 ounces compared with 908,590 ounces in 1937. Copper increased to 113,819,618 pounds compared with 94,653,135 pounds in 1937.

Radio Sales—Sales of radio receiving sets to Canadian dealers during 1938 numbered 211,470 units valued at $17,119,850 compared with 232,343 units valued at $20,039,146 in 1937. Production of radios for the first quarter of this year was scheduled at 19,799 units, including 14,199 alternating current chassis, 4,150 battery sets and 1,450 automobile sets.

U. S. Apple Imports—Canadian collectors of customs and excise have been notified that all imports of potatoes from the United States must be accompanied by a certificate of grade issued by the United States Government. Apples and potatoes below the grades specified in the memorandum will not be permitted entry.

Shoe Production—Canadian boot and shoe factories have been operating at the height of seasonal production on spring and summer footwear. Production has been slightly higher than in 1938 and about equal to that of 1937, when almost 2,400,000 pairs of leather footwear were produced in March. January imports of leather footwear totaled 29,324 pairs compared with 11,391 pairs during January, 1938. Exports also increased from 13,920 pairs in January, 1938, to 23,666 pairs in the like month of 1939.

Conditions Improving—Toronto Industrial News Bulletin reports a general improvement in Canadian economic conditions with higher levels for many indices in the first two months of 1939 compared with the like period a year ago. Highlights in the better showing include a 3-point gain in the physical volume of business index; a 6 per cent rise in the index of capitalized yields on Dominion of Canada bonds and the particularly strong position of Canadian banks; deposits increasing 6 per cent and current loans of 8 per cent above the first two months of last year.

Business Diversity—The Royal Bank of Canada says: "Twenty-five years ago raw materials accounted for nearly two thirds of the total value of Canada's exports; this has now been reduced to approximately one quarter. This development, as well as strengthening the internal economy of the Dominion through the increased diversity of its industrial activities, has increased the stability of our international commercial and financial relations."

Electric Power—Canada has become the world's second largest per capita producer of electricity, according to the Toronto Industrial News Bulletin. Norway leads with 2,759 kilowatt hours per capita, followed by Canada with 2,455 kilowatt hours. A substantial increase was shown in new generating capacity of electric power and in transmission and distribution facilities. Waterpower installation during the year was about 135,000 horsepower, bringing the Canadian total at the end of the year to 8,191,000 horsepower.

President Urges Need of Renewing His Money Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16 — Efforts to persuade a reluctant Congress to continue support for the Administration program of international monetary co-operation with Britain and France—an increasingly important link between the democracies at this time of international crisis—were under way here today at the instance of President Roosevelt.

The President's powers to devalue the currency further and to control a $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund expire June 30. These powers are the basis of the so-called Tripartite Monetary Agreement between the three largest democratic powers. They were originally granted by Congress as a means of halting the vicious downward spiral of currency depreciations during the great depression, but today they have taken on an importance to the issues of peace and war which far transcends the original aims.

Economic Co-operation

It was the close economic co-operation of Britain and the United States with France, under this agreement, which did much to enable Premier Daladier and his Government to prepare themselves for the present test of strength with the axis. And as the President is reported to have said approximately, if not actually, the diplomatic frontier of the United States is in France.

Moreover, the Tripartite Agreement represents the closest approximation in actual practice to the project for uniting the currencies of the democratic powers—one of the key proposals in the "union now" plan of Clarence K. Streit which is receiving much acclaim as a way of co-operation for the democracies.

Mr. Roosevelt, seeing that the bill for renewing the Stabilization Fund and the devaluation powers was bogged down in a Senate banking subcommittee, after passing the House, summoned the chairman, Senator John E. Miller (D) of Arkansas to the White House. He faced a situation where members of the Senate Banking Committee were understood to be willing to renew the Stabilization Fund, but were concentrating heavy opposition on the devaluation powers.

Mr. Roosevelt is understood to have outlined to Senator Miller his view on why both powers are needed to support the international monetary program. The Stabilization Fund can deal only with short run or surface fluctuations in the exchanges. It cannot, however, cope with any dislocation as great as the substantial devaluation of a foreign currency. Therefore the power to revalue the currency is held in the background as a threat to discourage any other nation, or political bloc in another nation, from seeking to better its lot at the expense of the rest by devaluing.

Power Merely Preventive

Senator Miller, interviewed after his visit to the White House, still remained adamant in his opposition to renewing the devaluation power. And there is some concern in Administration circles lest an open fight develop on the floor of the Senate against this feature of the plan. It is hoped that the Senate will recognize that the President would not, in any reasonable expectation, be called upon to use this power any more than the nations intend to use their new power of armament; it is preventive rather than curative in nature and should properly remain a threat in the background.

There is less likelihood, however, that either Britain or France would devalue in hostile fashion in view of the present close co-operation between these nations and the United States. Each has brought its political opposition sufficiently into agreement, under pressure of the international crisis, so that political raids on the monetary situation are also most unlikely. For these reasons, the threat value of the devaluation power is steadily diminishing in importance, and the President's program might not be impeded should the Senate remain opposed in this respect.

Meanwhile, some discussion over the Silver Purchase Act, started by erroneous reports that the authority for foreign silver purchases would expire at the end of this month, was at an end today. The only portions of the silver legislation which expire deal with the domestic silver purchases, which in no way affect the external situation and do not involve foreign policy angles in any way.

Recommends Purchasing Policy for Commodities

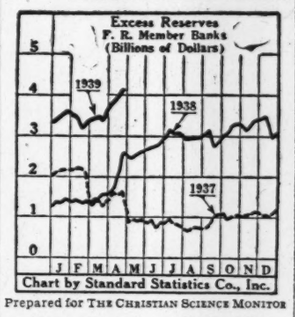
NEW YORK — Standard Statistics Company has made recommendations as to purchasing policy for various important commodities as follows:

Advance purchases justified at present levels: Anthracite and bituminous coal, burlap, cement, cheese, copper, gasoline, hides, lubricating oil, paraffin, rubber, sugar, tin;

Cover future requirements on price weakness: Lead, turpentine.

Advance purchases should be postponed: Butter, cocoa, coffee, corn, cotton, cottonseed oil, eggs, flour, fuel oil, lard, linseed oil, lumber, oats, paper, pig iron, rayon, rosin, rye, scrap steel, silk, silver, steel, tallow, wheat, wool, zinc.

Excess Reserves Rise to New Peak



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Excess reserves of Federal Reserve member banks are at a new peak of $4,120,000,000, nearly double the total of a year ago and nearly three times the figure for April, 1937.

Terminal Realty Co. Claim Valid Against Van Sweringen Co.

CLEVELAND (AP)—An $8,117,023 claim by the Terminal and Shaker Heights Realty Company, formerly Midamerica Corporation, against the Van Sweringen Company was held valid in a memorandum opinion by Special Master William B. Woods on file here.

The claim arises from five notes given by the Van Sweringen Company, a real estate concern in the process of reorganization, to the Vaness Co. for money borrowed. The notes later were purchased by Midamerica, which counsel for the defendant contended was organized by the late O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen to make such a purchase.

In the subsequent dissolution of the Van Sweringen's vast holdings, control of Midamerica went eventually to Robert A. Young and Allen P. Kirby of New York, while the Van Sweringen Company was put under reorganization with control being held jointly by bond holders and equity holders.

Under Mr. Woods opinion the $8,000,000 item is set up as a general claim, subsequent to about $9,000,000 in bonds. In the plan of reorganization for the Van Sweringen firm, approved by 83 per cent of the bondholders, the Terminal and Shaker Heights Company will get the equivalent in common stock of the reorganized firm, to be known as the Shaker Heights Company. Mr. Woods' opinion, in effect, thus would vest control of the new company in the Terminal and Shaker Heights Company, owned by Young and Kirby.

Edward T. Butler, Jr., special counsel for the Van Sweringen Company, said he would ask Federal District Judge Paul Jones to review the opinion.

U. S. Deficit Crosses $3,000,000,000 Mark

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal deficit crossed $3,000,000,000 Monday with a month and a half of the fiscal year remaining.

However, officials did not expect the year-end shortage June 30 to reach the $4,000,000,000 estimated in the budget because receipts to date of $4,908,867,056 were somewhat higher than expected, and expenditures totaling $7,912,202,156 were lagging behind forecasts.

The deficit, however, will be more than double last year's. At this time a year ago, the excess of expenditures over receipts was $1,134,220,550, compared with $3,003,335,099 now.

The federal debt, which sets a new record almost daily, was at a peak of $40,203,666,919, or about $2,800,000,000 more than a year ago.

Trustees Must Be Taught, Says Judge

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Declaring "Congress should never have placed the great responsibility of reorganizing financially sick corporations upon the court," United States Judge George A. Welsh named four lawyers today to formulate a course of instructions on the science of reorganization to be given trustees he appoints. The lawyers will serve without pay.

Judge Welsh said he was impelled to take the step because "affairs of companies in reorganization are really run by lawyers and the trustees are dummies."

Roads May Continue Lower Rates on Texas Fruits

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized railroads to continue in effect reduced rates on citrus fruits, in carloads, from points in Texas to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

The reduced rates are intended to enable the railroads to meet the competition of steamship lines from Port Isabel and Brownsville, Texas, to North Atlantic ports, as well as competition from citrus fruits from Florida.

The commission's original authorization for reduced rates from Texas to North Atlantic ports was scheduled to expire July 1.

This order continues the reductions indefinitely.

The reduced rate from stations on the Port Isabel & Rio Grande Valley Railway to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, is $1.65 per hundred pounds. The rate from other stations in Texas is $1.10.

Signs of World Business Upturn Seen by Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Substantial improvement has been recorded in world business and trade so far this year, according to the Brookmire Economic Service. Many signs of basic strength were visible—both abroad and in this country—before recent war fears sprang up. In England as well as in France, a recovery trend was clearly in evidence. Returning confidence now, states the report, should tend to stimulate this expasion.

While it must be recognized, the study continues, that the European political situation may not be free from occasional flare-ups in the future, yet the rising odds against outbreak of any real conflict should gradually turn attention from dramatic war headlines to more practical consideration of economic and financial conditions.

Brookmire also points out that a desire to put funds back into business and the markets instead of keeping them liquid in fear of war, should be an important influence on the security markets—since the size of those funds is enormous.

It is also interesting to see growing evidence of a trend toward trade pacts and economic development. England has just signed an economic agreement with Rumania, with a £5,000,000 credit included. Business follows the flow of money, concludes the Brookmire Bulletin.

John Bull's loans in Europe, and Uncle Sam's in Latin America, mean that world business is receiving a stimulus from a source that has been largely dry for years; and the gold and capital supply is ample. Current State Department discussions with foreign missions of many lands also testify to efforts to reanimate international trade, and thus supplement domestic business recovery.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

THE ELIOT
370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON
Near The Mother Church
1-2 room suites; Pullman kitchen; newly decorated; long or short terms. COM. 1484

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Large studio, unfurnished apartment; Venetian blinds, dressing room, tile bath kitchenette. Electrolux. Endicott 2-1883

CHORAL ROBES

COLLEGE—Choral or glee club gowns, black poplin, pleated. $4 each. LINDNER, 425-CM Seventh Ave., New York.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-3290

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FOR SALE OR RENT

DUPLEX HOUSE—Sacrifice; modern, substantial, oil burner, fireplaces, large open porches, double garage, restricted section; attractive grounds overlooking Hudson. Tel. Tarrytown 962-R; Eberhardt, Miller Ave., Tarrytown, N. Y.

HARRIMAN, N.Y.—Furnished cottage, modern conveniences, lake and mt. view, exclusive neighborhood; 45 min. from N. Y. C. PEKER, 100-03 Bellaire Rd., Bellaire, L. I., Hollis 5-8138.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage Remodeling repairs
Custom made, at summer prices. Also ready-to-wear. 345 Seventh Ave. at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

FUR STORAGE

DEPENDABLE COLD FUR STORAGE—Minimum rate $2.00; FURS CALLED FOR; repairing and remodeling by men who know how; reasonable rates; better quality fur coats at exceptionally low prices; liberal trade-in allowance on your old coat; deposits accepted. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328-330 7th Avenue, New York City, Longacre 5-4047-8-9.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK—Middle-aged woman; white; down stairs work; best of references. Mrs. Edward Jesup, Phone Greenwich Conn. 1137.

EXPERIENCED NURSE between ages of 30 and 35 for Boys' Boarding School in East; must be student of Christian Science. Send references and photo. X-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN—Assist light housework; help care for mother needing special attention; $15 weekly; sleep in. Wadsworth 8-0555, N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Charming home of sturdy construction in picturesque setting; 6 rooms, 2 baths; huge stone chimney; fireside seats; open terrace, ½ acre on corner and brook; restricted area; sale or rent responsible party. Owner, M. McINTYRE, Phone 3055, Imperial Ave., Westport, Conn.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FINE furniture, rugs, art objects, silver, bought and sold. A. GARMISE, 55 West 45th, New York. Bryant 9-8479.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

HOLMES WASHBURN
Tailored slip covers, draperies designed; materials submitted. For appointments Jerome 7-6765, N. Y. C., 8.00 to 9.30 A. M.—6.30 to 8.00 P. M.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 468 West 150th, N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

TORONTO, CANADA — 8-rm. semi-detached home near park; value $5500; exchange in New England or New York. Write Mrs. John D. Gilligan, Crown Point, New York.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NATICK, MASS.—Elderly lady or couple in private home; pleasant, quiet surroundings; 17 miles from Boston; garage. B. H. LYONS, 26 Grove St.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., The Winchester, 29 Winchester St.—Attrac. rms.; conv. location; permanent guests or tourists; parking. LON. 8775.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.—Large room, adjoining bath; private house; 2 blocks from Stewart Manor Sta. Nielson, 12 Roosevelt Ave.

N. Y. C. (University Section)—2 large rooms with bath; one room with bath; near all transportation. Tel. University 4-6547

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ASSISTANT Designer—Dresses; knowledge of draping; sketcher; original; very capable. Write Box K-8, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

REFINED, middle aged woman desires work; useful companion, experienced housekeeper, plain cooking. MRS. THOMAS, 17 W. 81st, N. Y. C.

RESPONSIBLE efficient woman; experienced bookkeeper, stenographer; supervise office. Box X-37, 550 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4480 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

SEE NEXT PAGE

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments, at Beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms; 1½ hours' ride from San Francisco.

FACTORY PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

Buildings and power privileges for sale or lease. Healthiest climate. American labor; best water supply; overnight transportation to large centers; inducements to small and large industries. Write to DARTMOUTH-LAKE SUNAPEE REGION New London, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

SAN JOSE, CALIF.—A real home built by architect for own use; six rooms and large attractive studio upper floor—Foreign woods—hardwood and tiled floors throughout; corner lot; enclosed rear yard with sunken garden, fish pond; rare trees and shrubbery. Owner 600 Palm Haven Avenue.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR own hosiery and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear Snag Proofed Chiffon silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample AMERICAN MILLS. Dept. U-133 Indianapolis, Ind

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

COMPANION to adult or governess to children for summer months. L. OLMSTED, Potosi, Missouri.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SCARBOROUGH — Apartments, board optional; H. and C. water in bedrooms; 1 minute sea. MAUGHAN 37 North Marine Road.

SOUTHPORT—Furnished comfortable sunny apartments; near sea and park; quiet house; board optional Miss Bartlett, 94 Leyland Rd.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

ARRAN — Scotland's most beautiful island; mountains and moors, rivers and glens; modern and comfortable board residence with MRS EVANS, Hollybush, Brodick.

EDINBURGH—BOARD RESIDENCE: Comfortable rooms central; highly recommended; moderate terms full or partial board. Urquhart, 56 India St.

LINCOLN—Good board residence for business gentleman or student; 35/- per week. MRS. PALING, 18, Teuterott Street.

LOVELY SWALEDALE—Board residence, good position; every comfort; terms from 7/- per day. Miss HIRD, Rockmount, Reeth, Richmond, Yorkshire

PAIGNTON, DEVON (Near Torquay) Homecroft, Colin Road. Board Residence. ½ minute sea; moderate terms. Tel. 82586.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EDINBURGH—Attractive Modern Bungalow for sale; 2 reception, 2 bed, kitchen, bath and garage; lovely terraced garden; 2 mins. Braid Hills; clear view Pentlands; alternative let furnished 6 months, £12 per month Box W-1357, BCM/CSM, London.

HARROGATE, YORKSHIRE—For sale, modern stone-built bungalow; details: Box W-1333, BCM/CSM, London

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M. —Writer of "BIBLE NOTES" in the Christian Science Sentinel, BIBLE ARTICLES in The Christian Science Journal, and "BIBLE FACTS" in this paper, who is now lecturing in London, resumes his BIBLE LECTURE COURSES in GLASGOW, starting May 29th and June 1st. For further particulars write c/o Hamilton, 47A George Street, Edinburgh 'Phone 28139

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

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BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR invites you —Come and relax in the heart of the English countryside on the borders of lovely Shropshire; large house and gardens; own farm produce, from 3 gns. p. w. Tariff: Gerald B. Tobey, Bishops Offley Manor, Eccleshall, Stafford

BOURNEMOUTH DERBY ROAD **Craigleith Hotel**
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, excellent food and cooking; h. and c. water, and gas fires in bedrooms; 3 minutes' walk from church and sea; terms very moderate; illustrated tariff. C. MORRISH

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Next door Christian Science Church
46 rooms (16 due south 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request.
O HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern comfortable hotel. 45 bedrooms fitted h. and c. and radiators; private bathrooms, electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns Telegrams and Tel Bournemouth 3050

BOURNEMOUTH CHRISTCHURCH ROAD **BELGRAVIA**
Facing Christian Science church; 3 mins. sea; 24 bedrooms, exceptional comfort; excellent cuisine; modern; from 3 guineas. Phone 857.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
Winter visitors will appreciate centrally heated bedrooms, quiet, peaceful atmosphere. P. H. Benn. Tel 7752

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNPRAE**
Mr and Mrs Sidney Pite, Dudsbury Road Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigerie" Southern Road Close sea excellent cooking, every comfort Mr and Mrs Monk Tel S'bourne 1180

Boscastle, WELLTOWN MANOR, Cornwall
An Elizabethian Manor (1590) Completely unspoiled, in King Arthur's Country.
Also under same management
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Manly Manners

The Mocking-Bird's Trick

A Story for Children

Dick and Harry were sitting on the wall that ran along the edge of the pasture. "Do you know," Dick said, "I have four birds in my garden and they all sing different songs. First, I listen to the song sparrow, next to the robin, then to the bluejay and the whip-poor-will.

Harry laughed.

"Do you know," he said, "I have only one bird in my garden but he can sing the songs of all your birds."

Dick's eyes grew round. "One bird that can sing all those songs."

"Yes," Harry answered. "He's a mocking-bird. Shall we go over and see if he's there now?"

"Right-o," Dick said. They jumped off the wall and ran across the pasture to Harry's garden. It was a large garden with a thick hedge all around it and a small summer house in the middle of it.

Harry led Dick into the summer house which was covered with a vine like a curtain.

"Sit here," he said, "and be very still."

They sat down and waited. At first there was no sound, not even the leaves whispered, then of a sudden a sweet call rang out.

"A song sparrow," Dick cried.

Harry smiled.

"No," he said softly, "It's the mocking-bird. Listen." Now more notes rang out—"Cheerily, cheer-up, cheerily, cheer-up"

"Do you hear that?" Harry whispered. "You'd think it was a robin."

Dick's cheeks got red.

"It must be a robin," he said.

Harry shook his head.

"It's the mocking-bird, Dick," he said. "Listen!"

To Dick's surprise there came a loud whistle and a scream—"Jay, jay!"

"That's a bluejay," he cried. "That's not your mocking-bird."

"But it is," Harry whispered, and right upon it came—"Whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will!"

Dick was so excited he jumped up. "It can't be one bird," he said, "making all those calls."

Harry grinned. "But it is, Dick, and I'll prove it to you." Very quietly they crept out of the summer house to the thick hedge.

"Look in there, Dick." Harry pointed to a nest made of twigs with black roots. "That's the nest. See the green eggs with brown spots on them."

Dick stared, never moving, and from a near-by tree the mocking-bird began to call, first in sweet notes, then harsh and loud. Dick looked up.

"I wish I could see him," he said.

"Come this way," Harry answered, and they went and stood under a tall tree.

Dick peered up among the leaves and saw a gray and white bird whose tail fathers were edged with white.

"Is that the mocking-bird?" he whispered. Harry thought Dick must have expected to see something very strange, something different from any bird he had ever seen before.

Harry laughed. "Yes, that's the mocking-bird," he said, "and some folks call him the best singer in America."

Dick looked long and as he did the mocking-bird began again to call the notes of all the birds in Dick's garden, one after the other, very clear.

"He's wonderful," Dick said.

Harry nudged him and grinned. It had all been such fun, seeing Dick's wide eyes and Dick's red cheeks! Harry's eyes twinkled, he said,

"How many birds in your garden
Each with his own clear call?
Only one bird in my garden
But he sings the notes of all."

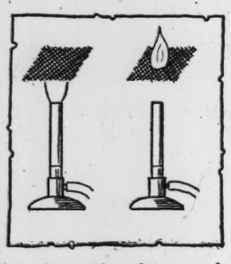
Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes the Davy Safety Lamp Safe?

In the early days, before the invention of the electric lamp and dry-cell batteries, miners used an open-flame lamp to provide the light they needed.

In certain mines, coal mines particularly, gases would accumulate, unknown to the miners, and explosions due to the ignition of these gases by the lamp flame were of regrettably frequent occurrence.

To eliminate this hazard, Sir Humphry Davy invented a safety lamp which was put into use in mines in 1811. To understand how the lamp provided the needed protection from the danger of an open flame, let us first consider a simple laboratory experiment:



If a piece of wire screen with a fine mesh is lowered over a flame, such as from a gas jet, the flame will be confined to the under side of the gauze. On the other hand, if the gas is first turned on, and the wire gauze is held about an inch above the outlet, and the gas is ignited above the gauze, the flame will be confined to the upper side of the gauze.

Plainly, the flame fails to penetrate the screen. That is because, in the case of the flame burning above the gauze, the gas below is not heated to the point at which it would ignite, since the heat of the flame is conducted away so rapidly by the great conductivity of the metal of the wire gauze. In the case of the flame being confined below the gauze, any unburned gas passing through the meshes is not ignited for the same reason.

In the Davy safety lamp, the flame is entirely enclosed in a metallic gauze, doubled at the top to resist corrosion due to the products of combustion. This wire gauze prevents any explosive gas outside the lamp from being heated to its kindling point (the temperature at which it will burn or explode); and consequently the lamp is safe to use even in the presence of gas.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Party Fun

Holiday Cards

The hostess, before the party, gathers up a number of her old holiday cards—without envelopes—which she then cuts up in jigsaw fashion (not too small pieces)—the stiffer the card, the better. After each card is thus cut up, all pieces are carefully sealed up in a large envelope, and numbered; one jigsaw puzzle for each guest.

As soon as each player has obtained his puzzle, he proceeds to rearrange his pieces; and the person to finish first wins a suitable prize.—R. S. S., Denver.

Sunbonnet Sue

Monitor Camera Club Oddities

T. G. Knapp, Westwood, Mass.

A Friendly Warning in Downtown Boston

I. R. Ansari, Multan Cantt, India

An Indian Crooner Tries to Get the Attention of His Open-Air Audience.

Daily Anecdote

Integrity

The scene: The port of Kingston, Jamaica; the docks piled high with merchandise newly arrived from the American colonies.

The boxes and barrels are being weighed, opened, inspected. Those found satisfactory receive the official stamp of the inspector, the others are put aside for later disposal. Near by, the new Governor of the island, making his first tour of inspection, looks on with careful interest.

Presently the inspector comes to a number of barrels a little sturdier, a little better made than the rest. He glances at the markings, places his official stamp of approval on the barrels, and passes on to a pile of boxes.

Puzzled at the inspector's failure to open and inspect the contents of the sturdy barrels, the Governor steps forward and speaks reprovingly.

"Your Excellency has not examined the markings," the inspector replies.

The Governor examines a barrel, smiles understandingly, and exclaims, "Ah, yes, I understand now. In England I was told that the flour of this excellent miller was of such unvarying high quality that it always was passed in our West Indian ports without inspection."

He bends over the barrel and again reads the marking: "George Washington, Mount Vernon."

For the Scrapbook

On the Alert

He who wakes to find himself famous hasn't been asleep.—Roger Babson.

Daily Quotation

DO today's duty, fight today's temptation, and do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things you cannot see, and could not understand if you saw them.—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

Pen Points for Peace

Compiled by Anne Zeitlin Medalia

When the world consents to organize for peace, then we shall have peace.—Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

War "settles" nothing. Nothing. It does not prove who is right. It does not prove who is wrong. It does not allay passion; it increases it. It does not clear up geographical tangles; it confounds them. It does not straighten out economic difficulties; it twists them into worse confusion than before. War "settles" one thing only—it "settles" who is the strongest. At least it did in the old days. Today, when a few airplanes, carrying a load of poison gas, may lay waste an entire countryside, it may not even "settle" that. It may only settle who is most wholeheartedly on the side of the devil.—Beverly Nichols.

In Lighter Vein

Obliging

A man of rare humor was Joseph H. Choate, America's one-time Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Once at a brilliant London reception, where all the male guests save Mr. Choate were attired in rich uniforms, the American Ambassador's conventional evening clothes were mistaken by one of the company for the garb of a waiter.

"Call me a cab," he ordered Choate.

"You are a cab," said the Ambassador obligingly.

Outraged at this apparent insult from a servant, the guest complained to the host, pointing out the offending person.

"Waiter!" exclaimed the host. "Why, that's the American Ambassador. Come with me and I'll introduce you."

When introduction and explanation had been completed, Mr. Choate remarked whimsically, "He told me to call him a cab, and I did. If he had been a little better looking I would have called him a hansom cab."

Can It Be Done?

Machines are built now on which you can add, subtract, multiply, divide, or do just about any mathematical problem except keep a husband and wife's joint checking account straight.

H-m-m!

Amateur Actor: "I play the role of a married man."

Friend: "Why don't you hold out for a speaking part?"

Knew Him

"I'll be everlastingly indebted to you if you lend me five dollars."

"That's just the trouble."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rescue

Lake Orion, Mich.

Four-year-old Andy Sikkema was walking across the bridge over the swollen Paint Creek, pulling his sled. The snow had a thick crust of ice, making coasting unusually exciting that afternoon.

Suddenly, to the child's dismay, his sled rope slipped through his fingers, and the sled went off the side of the open, iron-railed bridge, into the creek.

Then, as unexpectedly, Andy slipped and followed the sled into the swift, icy waters! His playmates, none of whom were much older than he, couldn't think what to do.

But "Bud" Bergman, a ten-year-old neighbor boy, walking along the road on his skis, saw the sled and boy disappear. A house was quite close, but "Bud" didn't waste time calling for anyone else to go to the rescue. He stepped off his skis, ran to the bridge, and jumped in.

Meanwhile Andy was being swept downstream in water over his head. But "Bud" was a Boy Scout and knew what to do. He swam in, pulled the little fellow out, and, after taking him to the nearest house for first aid, "Bud" ran home to change clothes.

Both boys were soon out again, enjoying winter sports.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Gate of the City

In the Old Testament period, the gate of any city was really the focal point of social and civic, business and even legal affairs, and it corresponded closely to the "market" mentioned in the New Testament (cf. Acts 17:17).

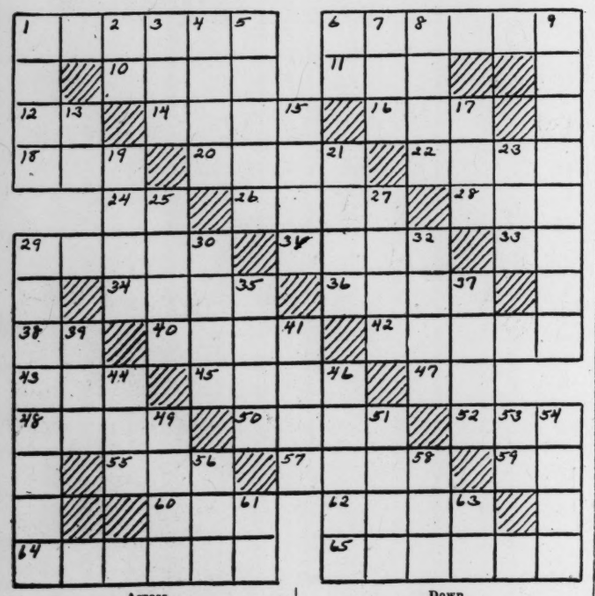
Thus when Boaz was going through certain legal forms preparatory to contracting marriage with Ruth, the necessary arrangements were made at the gate of the city in the presence of what we call a "jury" of ten men (Ruth 4:1ff.). We find the kings of Israel and Judah giving a joint audience to the prophets of the day at the gate of Samaria (I Kings 22:10); while Amos calls upon the people of his generation to "establish judgment in the gate" (Amos 5:15). Of the "virtuous woman" in the book of Proverbs it is said, "Let her own works praise her in the gates" (Prov. 31:10, 31).

A Verse for Today . . .

Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.—ROM. 12:21.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is the Moslem sabbath?
6—What was Victor Hugo's nationality?
10—What is a manufacturing city of California?
11—A levy is what?
12—Upon.
14—A report of a recent event is what?
16—What is worn to cover deficiency of natural hair?
18—What fish has elongated pikelike body?
20—What is a rudimentary horn of an ox or cow?
22—What is color quality or value?
24—While.
26—What measure of butter was formerly used in north of Scotland?
28—What is another term for the razorbill?
29—What is capital of Bulgaria?
31—Who is Andy's friend on radio programs?
33—What is an Asiatic tree?
34—Seed of a vetch is what?
36—What is one of villages of I Chron. 4:32?
38—Where is Lake Winnepesaukee (abbr.)?
40—What is the grotesque false face worn at carnivals?
42—Who was father of Methuselah?
43—What measure is used for oysters in the United States?
45—Bed of a wild beast is what?
47—Where is Altamaha River (abbr.)?
48—What was pseudonym of Olive Schreiner?
50—Where is Spanish Fork?
52—A morass is what?
55—What is a frame or crib used for storage?
57—What is the external integument of an animal?
59—Depart.
60—A catchword is what?
62—What river of Scotland flows into the Tweed?
64—What is a Belgian seaport and watering place?
65—What is a commercial city of California?

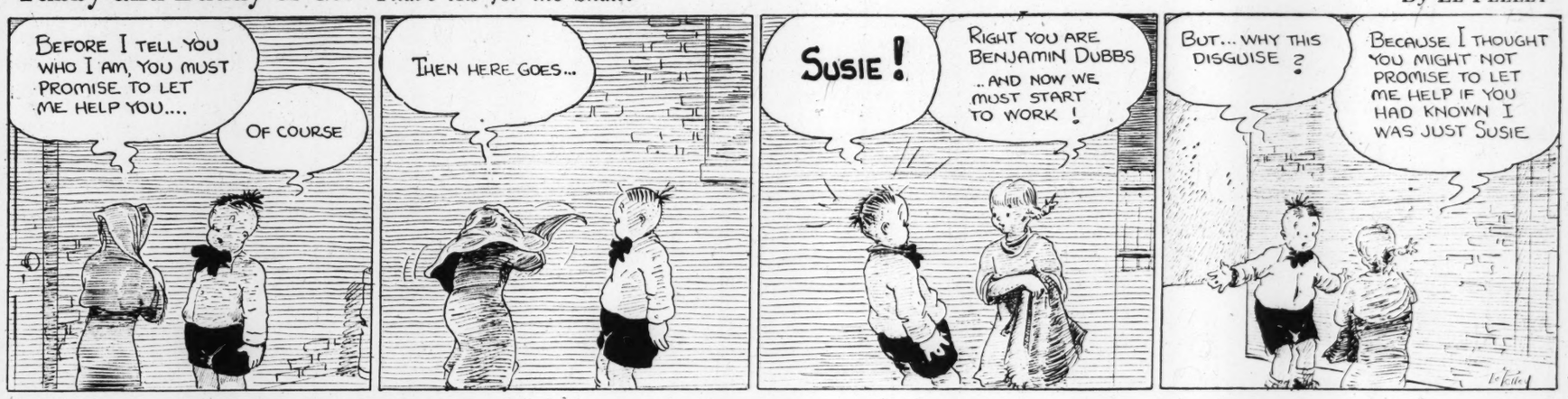
Down

1—What is a shallow place for mortar in upper face of a brick?
2—Within.
3—Who was a son of Jacob?
4—Tarzan was reared by what animal?
5—Jolly boats are what?
6—Twelve inches equal what (abbr.)?
7—What kind of meat do lions prefer?
8—Departure of player from stage is called what?
9—What king of Judah destroyed brazen serpent?
13—Symbol for natrium is what?
15—What is an Indo-Malayan tree?
17—What is a Portuguese territory in India?
19—A catamaran is a tree, toad, or raft—which?
21—Spoilfive is what?
23—A rounded cake or biscuit is what?
25—Bankok is capital of what kingdom?
27—A brief remark by way of explanation or information is what?
29—What is capital of Chile?
30—What is an inland sea of Soviet Russia, Asia?
32—What is a weight of Persia?
35—Who was a son of Isaac?
37—Who was Lot's son?
39—Who was grandfather of Bezaleel?
41—Kittens are also called what?
44—What is a mop greased with an abrasive powder for polishing?
46—Who was a descendant of Manasseh (I Chron. 7:16)?
49—What is a famous French resort?
51—Skin of an animal is what?
53—Who was a gigantic king of Bashan?
54—What kind of chain did Pharaoh put about Joseph's neck?
56—Who was father of Joshua?
58—Kish was son of whom?
61—What ending denotes past tense?
63—Raleigh is capital of what State (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That's All for the Shawl*

By LE PELLEY

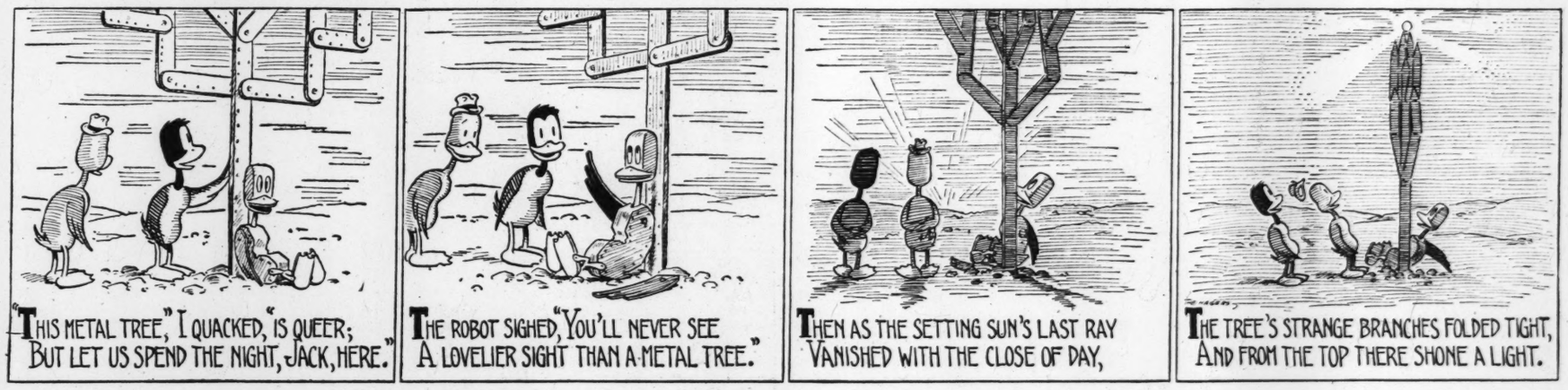

BEFORE I TELL YOU WHO I AM, YOU MUST PROMISE TO LET ME HELP YOU....
OF COURSE
THEN HERE GOES...
SUSIE!
RIGHT YOU ARE BENJAMIN DUBBS ..AND NOW WE MUST START TO WORK!
BUT... WHY THIS DISGUISE?
BECAUSE I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT NOT PROMISE TO LET ME HELP IF YOU HAD KNOWN I WAS JUST SUSIE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hello Pete*

I saw Ol' Pete coming down the alley, yesterday and decided I'd try to fool him with that old mirror—
So I got all set and waited until he was in front of it—
WOOF!
?
Then I let out a loud bark or two—
"Boy! Did you give me a surprise!" laughed Ol' Pete when I came from behind the mirror—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Under the Folding Metal Tree*

By THE HAGERS


"THIS METAL TREE," I QUACKED, "IS QUEER; BUT LET US SPEND THE NIGHT, JACK, HERE."
THE ROBOT SIGHED, "YOU'LL NEVER SEE A LOVELIER SIGHT THAN A METAL TREE."
THEN AS THE SETTING SUN'S LAST RAY VANISHED WITH THE CLOSE OF DAY,
THE TREE'S STRANGE BRANCHES FOLDED TIGHT, AND FROM THE TOP THERE SHONE A LIGHT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Can They Grow Up?

A little less than two years ago, during a great steel strike in which thousands of men were out of work while extremists in the labor unions and in the steel companies kept matters at an impasse, President Roosevelt declared he believed the feeling of most of the people was summed up in the Shakespearean quotation, "A plague o' both your houses!"

It would be safe today to say that a great many people, if not a majority, in the United States have come to feel very much the same way about the protracted running fight between extremists in the Roosevelt Administration and in American business which also is keeping thousands, perhaps several million, out of employment. The United States has been suffering for a period not of months but of years from an undeclared capital strike—a comparatively unorganized and partly unintentional but none-the-less effective sitdown on the part of investment money. The terms of settlement of this strike will never be set down in a contract or announced in a single newspaper story, yet settled it must be in some gradual and constructive fashion before the country can move forward.

* * *

This is the essence of the recurrent talk about conflict or appeasement between Roosevelt and business. For several months businessmen have not known where they stood. First there was talk that the Government was for co-operation in the interests of recovery. There was an opportunity for the President to become a leader in national unification.

But then as business was implicitly called upon to formulate its program it became apparent that the first item in it would be tax revision—at least for simplification. Thoughtful businessmen doubtless would have accepted as sound the President's insistence that the new corporate income tax should yield as much revenue as the capital stock tax and excess profits tax which were to be given up. But when it came to abandoning the remnant of the tax on undistributed surplus, Mr. Roosevelt balked.

The matter of tax revision is now probably more important as a symbol than it is in actual financial effect on business. But it has become the crux of the question whether the Roosevelt Administration can see that co-operation has to be two-sided. There has been unreasonableness on both sides. When the ungracious response of some conservatives was to talk of "having the President on the run" because concessions were offered, it is not unnatural that the effect should be to throw Mr. Roosevelt into the hands of his more left-wing advisers. The recent resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, going so far as to demand repeal of the Federal Wage-and-Hour Law, can scarcely commend themselves to anyone as models of temperateness.

* * *

Yet Mr. Roosevelt's throwing down of his advisers, Secretaries Morgenthau and Hopkins and Undersecretary Hanes, on the tax revision issue is scarcely statesmanship in these times. The extremists on both sides are acting very much like small boys who refuse to patch up a quarrel. Pettiness, stubbornness, vindictiveness, and pride never were the stuff of which constructive settlements and national co-operation are made. Idle capital, whether on "strike" or not, will not go to work or put men to work while such attitudes remain in the saddle causing friction and uncertainty.

It is time for both sides, capital and the New Deal, to think more about the general rather than class or group welfare, to give heed to counsels of amity and moderation, and to grow up to their responsibilities as economic statesmen rather than waiting and thinking in terms of a struggle in 1940 which would only leave seeds of further strife.

Time to Start Planning

There is nothing particularly difficult about regional and city planning; it is chiefly a question of persistence. Boston—despite the folklore about its crooked cowpath streets—was originally laid out by a city planner, but early fell from grace. Perhaps the National Planning Conference in session in Boston will inspire a return to the paths in which Boston led for so many years.

What needs to be done, not only in Boston but everywhere, is already quite plain. Those who enter the great Perisphere at the New York World's Fair may see a city of tomorrow laid out before them: Business and amusements grouped together in one section, transportation in another, while great radial highways finger out to residential sections where every house has a yard and garden.

There is a hint of otherworldliness as one looks at this "Democra-city," but there needn't be. One has only to visit Boulder City, Nevada, built by the Federal Government for workers at Boulder Dam, to see this city of tomorrow today. The general plan is strikingly similar.

We surely have today the tools we need for the world of tomorrow. Such affairs as the planning conference remind us that we should not deny us this better world, but should start building now.

Bricks Without Straw

The gulf between political protestation and political practice is illustrated in few countries more pointedly than in Russia. Recently The Christian Science Monitor republished a portion of an election poster intended to "educate" the voters in the exercise of the franchise under the new Constitution. The instructions were aimed to convince the Soviet voter that the mere marking of his ballot in indorsement of the party candidates constituted the full exercise of the franchise.

More recently the Associated Press has reported the development of a new Soviet "Intelligensia"—a privileged class of workers trained in the country's higher educational institutions, who draw better pay, wear better clothes, and enjoy more privileges than the rank and file.

In the case of the voters, an organic law advertised as the "most liberal constitution in the world" has, in practice, been made the instrument of dictatorship. In the case of the new privileged class, a society intended to produce a single economic level has been forced to capitalize the advantages of individual initiative and merit.

The moral may be clearly read in democratic countries. It is that the preservation of free institutions and democratic advantages rests on something deeper than written words and political promises. For the effort to support the form without the substance produces some of the greatest problems of modern political economy.

Utility in Parks

California, which leads all other States in the number of national parks within its borders, may get another. There is a bill before Congress, the Gearhart Bill, H. R. 3749, which would create the proposed John Muir-Kings Canyon National Park in that "Switzerland of America" lying between the present Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks. The trend of opinion and events appears to favor this new national playground.

The establishment of this new park, however, raises questions on national park policy which, it would seem, need more public discussion and consideration than are being given them today. As the proposed site would be a national park, the entire nation—not only California—is concerned. The Gearhart bill appears to be a compromise, in that while it creates a new national park out of this primeval wilderness it doesn't completely preserve the canyons in question from a certain commercialization, from the construction of reservoirs for power and irrigation projects.

Certain organizations and groups have withheld their support of the measure until it was clear that the irrigation and flood control claims of the valley inhabitants had been met. Others, from an opposite point of view, oppose the bill, wanting unabridged preservation of these virgin valleys from any and every taint of commercialism. Thus the questions are raised: Which national park policy does the entire country want? Which can it afford? Which is socially and economically more desirable? The Secretary of the Interior supports the bill, seeing beauty and utility as not incompatible in the proposed park. Beauty may well be its own excuse for being, as the poet has said. But may not utility, too, have some excuse?

Men's suits equipped with shining brass buttons are on display in several shops. Individuals who have been thwarted in their desire to become a policeman or a fireman may find a bit of consolation in this type of outfit.

Amazing as it may seem the average cloud is said to weigh 300,000 pounds. Maybe it's that famous silver lining.

Bloodless War

"The present 'world war,' which has been waging now for five years"—such was an expression used recently by a distinguished English soldier, General Sir Henry Karslake. He did not amplify his meaning, but it was clear that he was not referring merely to Ethiopia, China, and Spain, the countries where actual fighting has taken place, but to a much larger field of operations where conquests have been achieved in some cases without firing a shot.

If an army appears in the field and the army of the other side retreats before it, that is an operation of war. If in consequence of this parade of force, a country is occupied and made subject, that is conquest. If to skillful disposal of superior force is added skillful diplomacy or propaganda which divides possible opponents and makes them fear resistance, that must be regarded as part of the strategy employed by military leaders.

The object of war is to obtain certain objectives by force. If the conquest is achieved without bloodshed, so much the better for the conqueror; but the warlike character of his action is not altered. Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Albania may be regarded as incidents in a larger operation of bloodless war, in which some governments are maneuvering for position so that they may find themselves at each move still more strongly placed for new (bloodless) conquests. The other side, of course, may call "check-mate," and the stratagem may be frustrated.

No doubt it would be a blessing to humanity, if wars must be fought, that they should be fought without killing. But the prospect that such skirmishing may at any moment turn into real slaughter is always present. Therefore, it is all the more important that everyone should appreciate what is happening, and understand that the heaping up of armaments, the drilling of men, the measuring of huge forces and all the paraphernalia of war preparation are a part of the war operation, and that while they go on there is no peace.

If we realize that the present state of affairs is itself war, we are in a better position for approaching the problem of pacification. The first task of the peacemaker is to end the present war, and lay plans for a treaty of peace.

The Noise of Leaves

Lately I have remembered leaves
And noise that leaves make on the bough;
And how the ear but half receives
The music so impending now.

Suspended in the heart of air
Tree's petals have a way to speak,
Knowing that logic holds them there
Secure as Homer is to Greek.

They tremble and by some device
Communicate the tongue of wood,
And if a man hears once or twice
He understands—at least he should.

JOHN RITCHEY

How Long Will It Hold?

The Bookshelf

Dispossessed Indians

Thoughtful people have regretted and protested against white treatment of Indians almost since the beginnings of settlement in America; but for two football heroes and a popular campus queen to forsake whatever the future might offer and devote their energies to righting wrongs of an obscure tribe of Indians is surely off the beaten track in fiction.

That is the theme of Coe Hayne's CRY DANCE (New York: Harper. $2). The girl is Maren Hagerthorn, ranch-bred heiress, who had spent a summer in the high Sierras, where she had come to know several bands of non-reservation Indians and the agents and missionaries who were trying to alleviate their lot. Here she had had as guide one of these Indians, a young man named Yosemite. He was a student at Haskell Institute, where he gave every promise of being fully able to take his place in the white man's world.

* * *

The story opens with a football game at "Southwestern University," located, we are to understand, somewhere in California. Yosemite, on the Haskell team, is pitted against Keith McGill, son of a California banker and heir to vast cattle ranches. Yosemite's brilliant playing wins the game for Haskell. But while the Indians were celebrating their victory with an impromptu war dance, such a longing for his people came over the young man that he forthwith gave up his career, went back to the high country and began working for the Quarter Circle Bar outfit, taking every occasion to help the Indians.

Meantime Maren, discovering that Keith's father owns the Quarter Circle Bar, which has been chief offender in dispossessing the Indians, breaks off her incipient romance with Keith, leaves school and goes to the hills to do what she can for the victims. But McGill is not that sort of young man at all. He has ambitions to enter the ministry, specifically as a missionary to these very Indians. So the three young people, not in the friendliest mood toward one another, meet in the high country, each determined to help the helpless, each suspicious of the motives of the other two.

These Indians, living on allotments to which the title was not always clear, depended on game and acorns for their sustenance. They supplemented these resources by working on lowland farms, and very capable workmen they were. But some white ranchers began fattening their hogs on the acorns, while others, chiefly the Quarter Circle Bar, were encroaching on their pitiful holdings by intimidation and chicanery. To make matters worse, purveyors of illicit liquor robbed them of their wages with tragic regularity.

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After a series of dramatic adventures, including a rough-and-tumble fight, a runaway, some fancy horsebreaking, a near riot among the Indians, a shooting affray, and a heroic rescue in a snowstorm, matters were straightened out to the satisfaction of all concerned (there was a handsome Indian maiden on whom Yosemite had looked with favor). Keith's father, learning of his ranch foreman's activities at the expense of the Indians, immediately put a stop to such practices; and with all hands closing down on the bootleggers, the sky began to look much brighter for the Indians.

As a novel, the book leaves much to be desired; situations seem made to order, and characters are conventional, while solutions are dragged in by the heels. But it is a fine plea for justice to mistreated Indians, and the portrayals of the Indians and their way of life are very well done. The title comes from the mourning dance of the mountain tribes, in this case symbolic of the twilight of their race.

K. C. K.

North . . South . . East . . West

Examining Trade Barriers

By Frank L. Perrin

Announcement that the United States has arranged for the purchase and importation of a quantity of canned Argentine beef to be supplied to the Navy has aroused, quite as might be expected, vehement protests from the representatives of American producers. The price differential is so great that the only ground of attack by cattlemen in the West is that the competition fostered by the Government will, if continued, tend to destroy a market which they now monopolize. And it may be convincingly argued that if it is regarded as economically or politically defensible or necessary to grant bounties and subsidies to American farmers in order to make possible a living profit in the industry, or to create an artificial shortage of crops and products, the situation should not be made more difficult and complex by depriving the farmers of their natural markets.

It has been said that the Argentine people have stated that if their northern neighbors would, for one day each week, use beef provided by them, they, in turn, would invest the money due them in the products of American farms and factories. It may be that over and beyond this would be an even greater benefit. The overture might encourage a continued exchange beneficial to the people of both countries. There is need of this. Exportable surpluses, if allowed to accumulate because of a refusal to exchange them for the products of neighboring countries, benefit no one. Householders in New England, New York, and in all that vast section east of the Mississippi, are not aware of any sound economic reason why beef that can be bought in Argentina at nine cents a pound, plus the tariff, should be worth twenty-three cents a pound in the home market.

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Of course, it might reasonably be insisted that the present Washington Administration, in pursuance of its policy designed to aid the producers of grain and meats by limiting production to the point of scarcity, should staunchly support protective measures, even when the public purse, considerably shrunken by loss of revenues and generous, if not actually profligate expenditures, could be momentarily fattened by the proposed exchange. The question is whether the economy, which might slightly upset the American market, is defensible as an overture in the President's "good neighbor" policy. As to this there will be wide disagreement. It will be argued, and quite convincingly, that the general effect of such exchanges, if continued, will be beneficial. Students are becoming convinced that the producers in the United States are voluntarily hampered by restrictive trade policies. They may not be able to produce a pound or a ton of beef as cheaply as it can be produced in Argentina, but they can produce, and sell at a profit, many commodities which their neighbors in that country and elsewhere would gladly buy from them.

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Just now, in Washington, there is being carried on an inquiry into the alleged abuses by monopolistic enterprises said to be detrimental to the public welfare. It is not entirely unreasonable to insist that if monopoly in industry, in distribution, and in trade generally is detrimental to the public welfare, it may at the same time be detrimental or damaging to industry itself. There is a growing conviction in the United States that we have outgrown the once profitable practice of trading jack-knives among ourselves. The profit margin is becoming too narrow. We make more knives than we can use at home, but continue to produce them and insist upon selling them to ourselves at a profit.

The need, it may be discovered, is for a greater and an assured uninterrupted flow of those things, whether knives, or shoes, or machines, or automobiles, or grain, or beef, or any one of the thousand commodities produced in abundance. It is not the margin of profit on a single transaction that counts. As an experiment, suppose Argentina supplied the beef one day in seven. The western farmer might, despite his misgivings, eventually share in the promised benefits.

The Wide Horizon

Who Rules the Press?

By Richard L. Strout

WASHINGTON

Are newspapers published in the interests of consumers or advertisers? That question ran like a thread through recent hearings on the consumer movement before the Federal Monopoly Committee here.

However businessmen may feel about the matter, it may pay them to review the debate. It started after Dexter Masters, Director of the Militant Consumers' Union, discussed tests which allegedly showed a $29 vacuum cleaner superior to an $80 one; similar lip-stick ingredients selling from 10 cents to $1.25, and strikingly different qualities in similarly-priced, highly-advertised tires, shoes, and the like.

Leon Henderson, newly named member of the SEC, asked if there were any truth to the rumor that leading newspapers refused Consumers' Union advertising.

Mr. Masters—"That is true of a good many of them, yes, also magazines, also radio stations."

Mr. Henderson—"What is the explanation?"

Mr. Masters—"Some of them say pressure from advertisers; some of them say we deal in controversial matters not permitted in advertising columns; others say that they aren't sure of our integrity or competence."

Mr. Henderson—"That is the explanation they give you. Now what is the explanation you give?"

Mr. Masters—"In some instances this refusal is pressure from advertisers, specific, overt, tangible. In others the publisher finds himself more in agreement with the advertiser than with us. After all in one sense we can't blame the paper. If the paper is apt to lose advertising, to insist that he accept ours would be to ask him to work against his own economic interests. We do resent the fact that his economic interest can determine the policies of the paper to that extent."

Dr. Isadore Lubin (Commissioner of Labor Statistics)—"Do you know of any other instances where advertisers have been investigated to check up on the integrity of their products?"

Mr. Masters—"Some of the papers do make definite attempts to keep out advertisers that they think are bad in any sense."

Mr. Henderson—"I know that it is true with certain lines of advertising in The New York Times, of course."

Dr. Lubin—"If, as a manufacturer of shoes, I put out a product that sold for $5, would any newspaper advertising department want to check up on the quality or the integrity of my firm if I could pay for my advertising?"

Mr. Masters—"I think it would be highly unlikely."

Donald E. Montgomery (Consumers' Counsel, AAA)—"You are investigating products for consumers. There are many other kinds of service of that sort available, seals of approval of all sorts. Consumers won't know whether they should rely on these testing services unless somebody is to certify to the testers. Would you welcome establishment of a standard of performance of the kind of work you are doing?"

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Mr. Masters—"We would be delighted."

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney—"Yours is a nonprofit-making organization?"

Mr. Masters—"Yes."

Senator O'Mahoney—"How many members?"

Mr. Masters—"About 80,000."

Dr. Lubin—"Have you received any aid, or have you found much interest in getting the public conscious of what the Pure Food and Drug Act is attempting to do through the press?"

Mr. Masters—"Quite the contrary. The press distinguished itself in the five-year fight (1) by saying virtually nothing about it from the consumer point of view; (2) by doing fairly yeoman work in support of the advertisers' point of view. Again we think it is entirely understandable, but we think it should be known."

Dr. Lubin—"Was there any medium at all, other than organizations such as yours, to notify the consumers of the importance of the law to their welfare?"

Mr. Masters—"There were organizations which later turned out to have been set up by advertising groups! But aside from more or less spontaneous organizations, set up in some cases by consumer groups and trade unions, I can't think of any in particular now."

Mr. Montgomery—"Two large newspapers did take a very different stand and did give very honest and full reporting of the food and drug fight, namely, the St. Louis Post Dispatch and William Allen White's Emporia Gazette. They were very outstanding as an exception in the metropolitan press. . . . I should also include The Christian Science Monitor."

Senator O'Mahoney—"I am sure there are a great many other papers over the country that deserve the accolade."

Mirror of the World's Opinion

An Admission by FHA

A statement is made by a Federal Housing Administration spokesman that the Cochran amendment to the FHA law would end future loan insurance on large-scale rental projects. This is nothing short of a damning admission by the FHA that promoters now are permitted to build such projects without putting up the 20 per cent equity required by the law.

All the amendment does is to forbid arbitrary write-ups in valuations, a device which the promoters, with the blessing of the FHA, have used to circumvent the legal requirements. . . . It is passing strange that a provision requiring a promoter to put up cash rather than an imaginary value would have the effect of scaring capital away from all such projects. Indeed, if this be true, then the Government has no business insuring such loans in the first place. The FHA's activities in this regard smack of some of the most vicious practices of private promoters in the gaudy '20's. . . . By what warrant does a Government agency, hypothecating billions of dollars of public funds in insuring loans made on the most generous terms, make bold to hide from public view the facts underlying these loans? . . .

The Cochran amendment not only would require the Administrator to determine the value of the land as of the date of the application for insurance, but provides also that "in no case shall the estimated value of the property or project for insurance under this section be in excess of the value of the property at such time plus the value of the proposed improvements thereon." . . . The Senate committee should make sure that the amendment, as worded, will preclude the possibility of the FHA ever again using "rental return" as the basis for insurance, rather than actual outlay of cash both for land and building construction.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*